The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,836 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th Nov.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
— SIAM	3041	500	H. F. Briscoe	26th "
L VERONA	311	600	M. de Ho ne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L H. M ule	10th "
L CATHAY	2683	500	E. Ashdown	17th "
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th "
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barrat	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1886.
SURAT	3142	551	W. L. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1623	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th "

Return Tickets are issued at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	29th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
1886.
s.s. BELGRAVIA.... 5,000 480 Capt. G.C. Boothby 25th Nov

Passengers by s. s. "California" and "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
s.s. VICTORIA..... 3,358 480 Capt. Wm. Russel 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Donaldson 11th "
s.s. PERSIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. R. Hutchison 25th "
s.s ROUMANIA..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris... Sta Jan

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers. The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

WANTED A DRAUGHTSMAN.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, up to 1st December 1886, for a Draughtsman, on a SALARY of Rs. 50 per mensem.

W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Office of the Executive Engineer, P. & K., Poona, 1st November, 1886.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electrolier, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs 25.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

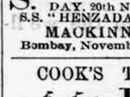
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA", 2,078 " " 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 6, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,
MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 3 per bottle.
" 1-12 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET
POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.
Per doz. Cash—qts. Rs. 13-8, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.
Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.
In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.
Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.
REMARKABLE for its delicacy and Richness, and for the Permanence of its Rich smelling Savour.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2; per case of 2[Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.
A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.
A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality,

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.		CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.	
22 8	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22 8
	Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
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Mounted Drawin Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
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Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
**ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

PHILLIPS'
TABLE WATERS,
As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite*.

	Rs.	a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0	12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0	12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1	0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1	0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared	1	8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0	12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1	0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1	0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses.	1	4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.
The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

CAMERAS

ROUCH'S PATENT PORTABLE CAMERA, 8½ in. × 6½ in., brass bound, leather bellows body, double swing back, reversing frame, 3 double backs (brass bound), with ½ and ¼ plate carriers. Price, including Rouch's Adjustable Tripod Stand, Rs. 250.

CAMERAS OF VARIOUS SIZES, BY MEAGHER, MARION, &c., EXPECTED SOON.

DRY PLATES.

	4¼"×3¼", 6½"×4¾", 8½"×6½",	10"×8",	12"×10."	
	Rs.			per doz.
"Brittannia," Extra Rapid	1-8	3-8	6-4	11-0	15-0	per doz.
Thomas's "Pall Mall" Extra Rapid	1-12	4-4	7-4	11-0	...	"
Paget Prize, 30 times	1-12	4-0	7-4	11-4	15-0	"
Do. do. 50 "	2-0	4-8	8-4	12-8	18-0	"
Wratten and Wainwright's "London" Instantaneous	2-4	4-12	9-0	13-8	...	"
Edwards's X L Special Instantaneous, *expected shortly.*						

Chemicals, Sliding Tripods, Self-acting Syphon Tanks for Washing Negatives, Printing Frames, Folding Plate Racks, Ebonite Trays, Ruby Candle Lamps, &c., &c.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

TOYS!
TOYS!!
TOYS!!!

BOLTON and Co. have just unpacked a very large and varied SELECTION of TOYS, of every description, very moderately priced.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	Rs.	25
" sterling silver case	"	40
In hunting white metal case	"	28
" sterling silver case	"	45
In cut hunting white metal case	"	30
" sterling silver case	"	50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND SECOND EXHIBITION
BY
TRIOPTICAN AGIOSCOPE
FROM TO-NIGHT, 8 NOV., FOR ONE WEEK.
IN THE GRAND PAVILION,
(Opposite the Bores Bunder Station.)
RUSH IN! RUSH ALL!!
CROSS THE DANUBE WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY,
AND SEE THE GREAT LOSS OF PEOPLE, IN OUR CHURCH ST. IAGO ON FIRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.... Re. 1 8 Second Class ..... Ans. 8
First Class ..... „ 1 0 Third Class ..... „ 4
Doors open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p. m.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.
WEBB'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)
THE PROGRAMME WILL BE VARIED, AND ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES INTRODUCED EACH EVENING.
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages at 11. Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8. Private Boxes, Rs. 12, Soldiers and Sailors, half price.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
THE LAST DAY PERFORMANCE WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 13, AT 3-30.
Children, half price and special arrangements for Schools

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1886.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
IN AID OF LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"HOME."
In which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will appear:—
Mrs. HAY, Miss. SWINHOE and Mrs. COWPER.
Col. BEDFORD, R.E., Capt. HODGKINSON, Mr. MAINWARING and Lt.-Col. COWPER.
Seats can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Private Box to hold 4, Rs 16. Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4.

CHUBB'S LOCKS!
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE
87, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
ALSO IMPORTER OF
BEST LONDON made GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and 18 Carat GOLD full size ALBERT CHAINS, suitable for PRESENTATION.
CHUBB'S SAFES.

READY-MADE HORSE CLOTHING.

IN a variety of Patterns, equal to English in Style and Colour and at about one-third the cost. Prices from Rs. 9 to 17 per suit, according to size of horse and quality of material selected.
Address.—THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS, Cawnpore.

TO ACCOUNTANTS!

WANTED for a large Manufacturing Business up-country a thoroughly Competent, European, Eurasian or Native Accountant. A good salary will be given to a fully Competent, Steady and Hardworking man. None others need apply.
Address "E.," care of this paper.

NOTICE—

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., have MOVED their Offices into No. 17 Tamarind Lane, next door to the Cathedral.
Bombay, November 6, 1886.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

A MEETING of the GENTLEMEN who are in favour of holding a St. Andrew's DINNER on 30th instant, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 5 p. m., THIS DAY (MONDAY) for the purpose of appointing a Committee, and taking such other steps as may seem necessary.
Bombay, November 8, 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 18th instant, the POONA, KOREGAON SECTION of the West Deccan Line will be OPENED for the conveyance of goods and passengers.
The Up Train will leave Poona at 7-40 a.m. arriving at Wathar at 1-10 p.m. and at Koregaon at 2-40 p.m. The Down Train will leave Koregaon at 12-30 p.m., Wathar at 2-5 p.m. and arrive at Poona at 6-50 p.m.
For further information respecting arrival and departure at intermediate Stations, etc., etc., see Company's Time and Fare Tables and Goods Tariff at the Stations, or apply to the Traffic Manager, Dharwar.
G. M. STEWART, Agent,
S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, November 4, 1886.

BILASPORE ETAWAH STATE RAILWAY
KATNI UMARIA-SECTION.

ON and after 10th current through BOOKING of GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC will COMMENCE to and from Stations of this Railway.
Mixed trains will run daily as under:—

3 Up Mixed.		6 Down Mixed.	
Umaria	Dep. 7-24	Katni	Dep. 10-30
Chandia.....	Arr. 8- 0	Rupaund.....	Arr. 11-12
	Dep. 8-10		Dep. 11-17
Rupaund	Arr. 8-43	Chandia	Arr. 11-5
	Dep. 8-48		Dep. 12- 0
Katni	Arr. 9-30	Umaria	Arr. 12-36

Rates and fares are the same as those on E. I. Railway. Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.
G. B. REYNOLDS, Manager,
Umaria Collieries and B. E. S. Railway.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

TO LET
"THE VIEW."

A FURNISHED, Commodious, Airy and Cool upper-storied BUNGALOW at the North End of the Breach Vellard. Commands splendid view. Has out-houses and a large compound with garden. Apply to JAMSETJEE D. WADIA No. 6 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, or to Mr. DeVIDA, Port Office.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving in mortgage the landed estates belonging to the undersigned, situated at Mirab, near Bandar Abbas, now in the hands of the heirs of the late NASIR SHAHBANDER, which are the subject of a litigation in the Mohamedan law court.
HAJEE AHMED KHAN,
sirteep.

ESTATE of the late ARTHUR JOHNSTON KINGSTONE.—All persons having Claims against or beholden to the above Estate are requested to communicate with MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained. Satisfactory proofs must accompany Claims.
G. R. JOHNSTON
Administrator.
Bombay, October 30, 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ton and 20 ton Crab Winches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Summitmance.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SUPERIOR TRICYCLE WANTED—To hire for one or two months. State terms, &c., "Exercise," Gazette Office.

WANTED—A NATIVE CLERK, with a special knowledge of Accounts. Apply, in own handwriting, to "G.," care of this paper.

LOST a PACKET of Certificates, with Board of Trade Certificate enclosed. Reward of Rs. 10 will be given. Apply to H. Brooking, Clarendon Hotel, Byculla.

FEW LEFT! Breakfast Sets in Pink and Green and Gold. 43 pieces for Rs 16; Tea Sets, 27 pieces, Rs. 8-8. Cheapest Offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WHO WANTS a good ICE CREAM, go to the Vienna Confectionery, the best Wines and Spirits, go to the Vienna Confectionery, Fresh Mocha Coffee, go to the Vienna Confectionery, 25, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Steel and Wrought Iron Scrap about 8 tons old Picks, Phowrss, Bolts, &c., at Kirby & Co.'s Store, Dock Extensive Works. To be cleared off by Wednesday.

FOR SALE, TENTS—A few English-made tents with poles, pegs, rope, &c., complete, of different sizes at moderate rates. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL and the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Shareholders of the Colaba Press Company will be held this date at 3-30 and 4 p.m., respectively.

A GENTLEMAN (English) unmarried, having had 2½ year's experience up-country in the Wheat and Seeds business, is desirous of a re-engagement. Highest testimonials. Address "ALPHA," care of this paper.

A SMALL BUNGALOW or detached portion of Bungalow in the Marine Lines or Malabar Hill, wanted for about four months from 10th December, furnished or unfurnished. Apply, by letter, stating terms, to "No. 1" "care of this paper."

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over the world, and during the last 14 years we sold more than 4,000,000 of our world-renowned Machines, which is the best proof of the superiority of these celebrated machines. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR in Church-gate-street, suitable as Offices or a Shop. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, all of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Cases, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Scottish Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £581,973-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Best Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—the FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Emmenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.)
JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
DHUNCOREBAI, widow and legal heir and representative of MOHUNDAS RADHIKADAS BAWA .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made by the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in the above suit on the 8th day of October, 1885, in Chambers, it was ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should proceed to sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest (if any) of the late Defendant Mohundas Radhikadas as now deceased and of Dhuncorebai his widow, as his legal representative in the immoveable properties attached herein on the 8th day of September, 1875, that is to say namely, a property No. 14, situate at Picquet Road, outside the Fort, a property No. 44, situate at Khetwady, outside the Fort, and a property No. 207 situate at Malabar Hill outside the Fort.
And which said lands and premises are as is alleged more particularly described as follows, *viz licit*,
1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, situate on the Picquet road, in the sub-district of Bhooleswar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by the Sailor's Home and partly by the Picquet Road and partly by Esplanade Cross Road, on or towards the north by Mahajan's property, on or towards the east by the Sailor's Home, and on or towards the west by Picquet Road.
2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement hereditaments, standing thereon, and situate at Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Bhooleswar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by New Khetwady Road, on or towards the north by the property of Vullubhdas Purubhdas, on or towards the east by the property of Gopikisoni Vittojee Maharaj, and on or towards the west by the property of Syed Hoosein Abshaw bin Syed Mahomed Alibhaw, and
3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and situate at Malabar Hill out-side the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by the property of Sorabjee Manockji, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the east and west by the property of Sorabjee Manockji.
NOW it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said order dated the 8th day of October, 1885, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Dhuncorebai in the said lands and premises.
The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 8th day of November 1886.
The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-20 p.m., on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1886.
The property thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1886.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.
The claim of Gungabai, wife of Sadoo Dayaldas Kessoonji, to all the property mentioned in para. 3 of the warrant of sale, dated 15th April, 1886, excepting a shawl consisting of shops, being a portion of the said property.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said defendant Dhuncorebai to the same or to any interest therein.
The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the prices of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof or the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.
W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated this 5th day of October 1886.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY and BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COKE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Clare Bunder by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee & Co., the following cocoa per s.s. "Restitution."
160 tons Glamorgon Coke.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, waste paper &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c., &c.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 8, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases prints.
2 „ tables and hanging lamps.
On account and risk of Jooma Sacoor.
20 cases each 25 dozens eau-de-cologne.
6 „ „ „
On account of the concerned—
60 gross tin snuff boxes.
1,800 „ black buttons.
850 reams cream laid note paper.
30 gross double branch spectacle cases.
25 „ single „ „
200 bottles eau-de-cologne.
6 gross spectacle cases.
A quantity of Government telegraph stores, consisting of galvanised hooks, lock plates, brackets, copper plates, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong brougham.
1 „ light victoria.
1 strong office shay-cart.
1 strong built dog-cart by Collett & Co.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder—
150 tons superior teak squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia—
Ex. s. s. Gelbert and Westbourne.
150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sympathetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., a first-rate mahogany miniature billiard table with balls and cues, a handsome English-made miniature brougham, a strong grey Arab horse, from its ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brit-a-brac pictures handsome Hink's patent kerosene oil table and hanging lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a single fold tent, &c., the property of the late A. W. Fames, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved glassware, superior dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated cruet stand, egg and liquor frames, oval and round waiters, icepail, hotwater curry dishes, partition dish, spoons and forks, fruit knives and forks, bread basket, sardine box, fish knife and fork, jelly dishes best steel table cutlery, by Treschers damask table cloths and table napkins tea trays, handsome French-polished black teak and satinwood furniture such as a set of teakwood oval telescopic dining tables in 5 pieces hand ome large size sideboard with mirror-glass, large size dumbwaiter, whatnot, drawing room, pier, card, writing and tea tables, drawing room sofas, round teapoys, corner whatnots with mirrorglasses, China writing table, drawing room, gold embroidered china screen, drawing room, easy, low folding, bedroom, and Madras cane diningroom, arm and without arm chairs, squares, satin teapoys, a sweet toned rosewood sympathetic square pianoforte by Rose and Co., piano stool, music book stand, iron bedstead complete, clothes press, marble top dressing and washhand tables complete, a mahogany miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., single screen, chest of drawers, mirror glass door, cupboard, lady's writing table, dressing glasses, reclining couch, gownstand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks patent wind proof table lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures an eight day office clock, bath, dispense, and cook room furniture, water filters, copper utensils, &c., &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.
On FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
150 tons superior teak squares,
in small lots to suit purchasers.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 8, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
THE PROPERTY of G. H. R HART, Esqr. four Arab horses as described below:—
1. Erinbay, Lady's horse, easy paces, strong nerves, perfect temper and mouth, also good in double harness.
2. Voilux (bay) good, in double and single harness, excellent saddle horse.
3. Cock Robin, (grey) excellent hack, good jumper and broken to single and double harness.
4. Harlequin (specked bay) good in single or double harness.
The first three have been constantly ridden by ladies. Harlequin has also been ridden frequently, but is best in harness.
An English-built new MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Cart with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.
An English-built second-hand Dog-cart, with Brake, suitable for a Waler, by Morgan.
For further particulars, apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d., each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system become less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that bona Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS—TREACHER AND Co., TEMPLE AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
Machines Tools &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,
OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	„	8 8
Extra Super „	„	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	„	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	„	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	„	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	„	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	per Pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	„	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	„	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	„	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	„	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Stock	„	22 8
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	„	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	„	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	„	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Halfhose, pure wool	„	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	„	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	„	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	„	3 12
Navy Cotton	„	3 8

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

UNDER VESTS.

		Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating	Each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	6 for	39 0

Out sizes Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz Extra.

UNDER PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for	39 0

Out sizes Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

CARDIGAN JCKETS.
The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ..... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers „ ..... „ 2 12 and 3 0

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.
HOSIERS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual fair will be held at Grant Road this evening, and will continue for five successive days.

LODGE RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA.—At a meeting held on Saturday last, Mr. Nanabhoy Ruttonjee Chichgur was elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Macrae, and Mr. Pearse, *vs.* White—Mr. Gray, Captain Hamilton, Captain Phayre, and Captain Salmon. Play will begin at 4-45.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Lieut. G. H. Ballard, of H. M. S. Woodlark, reports that he dropped from his pocket a currency note for Rs. 100, on Friday last, somewhere between Byculla and the Great Western Hotel, Fort.

ARRIVALS.—Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Toynbee arrived here on Friday night. Lady Reay and Capt. Phayre, A-D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, arrived here on Saturday morning. They are all residing at Government House, Malabar Point.

SUNNERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,049 ; of these 742 were new admissions, consisting of 339 Hindoos, 325 Mussalmans, 55 Parsees, 20 Christians, and 3 of other caste. The average daily attendance was 66·69.

FIRE.—Bundoo Suckia, a lad employed by Gungabhoy, a blasting powder manufacturer, at DeLisle Road, on Friday last, while scraping the vat, which contained a small quantity of powder, with a piece of iron, the powder ignited and set fire to the hut, which was completely burnt down to the ground within a short time. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Synee, woman, aged 20 years, a labourer employed at Waree Bander. On Friday evening last, while carrying a teak railway sleeper on her head, she tripped and fell, and the sleeper falling on her neck fractured her spine, from the effects of which she died a few hours after admission into the Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SHAH AND THE KHOJAHS.—The following telegram was despatched to the Shah on the 4th inst. by Messrs. Jairazbhoy and Currimbhoy :—"Consul entertained Khoja Mahomedan community. Warmly congratulate His Majesty, wishing prosperous long reign, and many happy return birthdays." The following reply has been received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Teheran :—"His Imperial Majesty received with much happiness the Khoja Mahomedan community's congratulations, and thank them very much."

A DARING THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Young charged Mustanbeg Dastanbeg, before Mr Cooper, with the theft of 20 gold sovereigns, valued at Rs. 250, the property of Mr. Bomanjee Ruttonjee, a Parsee broker. It appeared that on Thursday evening, while the complainant was sitting in his dog-cart in Marwaree Bazaar, and purchasing some sovereigns from a Bania, and when the two were counting out the coin, the accused approached them quietly, seized a pile of twenty sovereigns and ran away. However, before he got away any distance, he was seized by the ghorawallah and handed over to the police. Admitting his guilt, and many previous convictions, the accused was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

OBITUARY.—It is with great sorrow that we have heard of the death of the Rev. B. B. Scott, of the Faith Mission (Dr. Cullis's), at Khangaum, W. Berar, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 2nd, at half-past ten. Mr. Scott, with his wife and son, arrived in Bombay, October 14th, of last year, so that he had been in India only one year and 19 days when the Master's summons came for him to go up higher. We have seldom if ever known a missionary who so endeared himself to the hearts of those with whom he came in contact as Brother Scott. Most of his time has been spent in Bombay, but the last three months have been spent in Khangaum. All were delighted to have him take the lead in the Camp-meeting at Lanowli last April, and it was then evident to all that the Spirit of God rested upon him in uncommon measure. All that knew him would have said "hoever is to be taken, let this man of God abide with us, But the thoughts of God differ from ours, and we do not doubt that God will glorify himself by this death, as he did by that of his servant Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Scott left children behind them in America, and this greatly enhanced the severity of the trial of leaving their native land. Mr. Scott died, we believe, of fever from which he had been suffering for about a week ; Mrs. Scott was laid up at the same time, also from fever. Mr. Scott believed that God was honoured by our looking to him in prayer for healing, without the use of medicines. We are told that at the last he took medicine, but probably when it was too late to be effectual.—*Bombay Guardian.*

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER, 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

339-84—Little, S. F. and N.—L. A. Watkins vs. The Hon. Charles Frederick Farran, and others—Pestonjee and R., and F. A. Little.
272-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gordhundas Narotumdas vs. Bai Bhikli and others—Macfarlane and E.
358-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria vs. Lilladhur Shamji Hore, C. and B.
372-85—Macfarlane and E.—Cadur Fuckeer Mahomed vs. Haji Noor Mahomed, Haji Sulliman and others—M. M. Munshi.
461-85—Macfarlane and E.—Oomer Jamul vs. Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne, G. and S., and Tyabji and D.
464-78—Shamrao P.—Hurryshunker Baskerji vs. Camaji Jeejaji Vunjaree and others—J. C. Cama.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

381-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Goolam Hoosain Meya Jan and others—Craigie, L. and O.
82-82—Nanu and H. and Payne, G. and S.—Jevanji Jafferji and another vs. Heerjibhoy, Horinusjee Shroff and another—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

360-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Rehmutbai vs. Khumissa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.
539-76—Little, S., F. and N.—Lukmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others.—Hore, C. and B.
471-85—Hore, C. and B.—C. Conners vs John Anderson. Tobin and R.
84-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Runchordas Chuturbhuj vs Khimji Dhunji and others—Crawford and B.
147-84—Macfarlane and E.—Haji Saboo Seedick and others vs. Aishabai—Jefferson, B. and D.
318-83—Tyabji and D.—Joosub Haji Moosa vs. Haji Oosman Haji Joosub—Macfarlane and E. and Tyabji and D.
154-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Ladhabhai Ebrahim vs. Bai Hurkore and another.
74-85—Chalk and W.—Thucker Pitamber Soonderji vs. Cassibai—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
For Consent Decree

173-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jivkore and another vs. Balakdas Gangadas—Tyabji and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

74-86—In person—(a pauper)—Kadijabebee vs. Ahmabebee—Balkrishna, and B.—Part heard.
216-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—H. F. Soares vs. Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne, G. and S.
143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.
231-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Jaitha Huridas vs. Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.
232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.
237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jamabai vs. Canji Anunji and another.—Crawford and B.
242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succosbai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th November 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·874
Temperature of the Air	82 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, WNW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	287

* From midnight to midnight.

A NOVEL APPLICATION BY A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

ON Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Damodhur Rughoonath Powar, a native Christian, with his constituted attorney Mr. Hakim, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and laid the following information. Damodhur Rughoonath Powar, a Christain, inhabitant of Bombay, said :—I am a native Christain, having been baptized about 35 years ago, when I was six months old. I belong to the English Church, and up to the 11th April last I was in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges peculiar to the members of the Church of England. On the 11th April 1886, after the service was over, it being a Communion Sunday, I presented myself as usual in St. Paul's Church, Cammatteepoora, at the Lord's Table, with the object of taking communion ; but the Rev. Mr. Lateward, without giving me the slightest notice, verbal or written, and putting me on my defence, as enjoined by the Bible and the Rubrics of the Communion Service, which are the sole guide of the English Church on all occasions and ceremonies, gruffly informed me for the first time that no communion would be given to me, and pushed me back openly in the presence of about sixty members of the congregation. On the 25th September 1886, the Rev. Mr. Lateward wrote to me a letter, in which he says that on the 7th August 1886 he wrote to the Lord Bishop of Bombay to the following effect :—"So far as I can learn, it seems fairly certain that within three months of the present time Damodhur took his meals at the house of a woman he said he was fond of ; common opinion puts a construction on his conduct which is very serious." I have received communion all my life, and never been refused on any account. The Rev. Mr. Lateward himself, while in sole charge of St. Paul's Church at Cammatteepoora, did administer communion to me during the months of December 1885, January, February and March 1886. The Rev. Mr. Lateward having excommunicated me without lawful cause, and without any sort of previous notice, and having pushed me back in the presence of the whole congregation, assembled at St. Paul's Church at Cammatteepoora on the 11th April last, has blighted my character. I am shunned by Christian people, and I cannot go at present in search of employment, because it is only from missionaries of the Church of England that I can get recommendations. I declare there is not a word of truth in the allegations contained in Mr. Lateward's letter, dated 7th August 1886, and quoted above. I charge him with malice, the existence of which I shall prove by evidence of correspondence that passed between the Rev. Mr. Lateward and myself during the months of December, 1885 and January 1886. His conduct towards me from the 11th April last downwards has caused my ruin. It has destroyed my character and unnecessarily inflicted on me great anguish and pain of mind. I therefore hold him liable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that your Worship may be pleased to give me such redress as you think proper.

The Magistrate after reading the information declined to grant the application, and remarked that the informant might go to a Civil Court for damages if he had suffered any.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

ON Saturday night, there was a large house at the Gaiety Theatre, to see the performance of the Marionettes. The same afternoon the entertainment was given for the benefit of children, who thoroughly enjoyed the fun extracted from the wonderful puppets. Their antics and dancing and singing in the character of Christy minstrels were received with repeated bursts of laughter and applause. The burlesque, which followed, particularly tickled the fancy of the youngsters, the scene at the butcher's shop, and the balloon misadventure provoking roars of laughter. The transformation scenes were also very attractive, and they appeared to great advantage, owing to the mechanical skill employed in exhibiting them. There is no doubt that the entertainment requires to be more known to be still better appreciated.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

WE have had enough of English and Native Press opinions on the subject of the so-called Hindoo Reform. It would be interesting to know what the Mahomedans think of the movement. This is what the *Kossid-i-Moombai* says :—"We are curious to know what Mr. Malabari and his European colleagues hope to gain by publishing the opinions of foreigners on the manners and customs of the Hindoos. It is just as reasonable, to expect Europeans to dispose of the question as to ask a Christian missionary to declare his views as to the use of fat according to the Shastras. We have no hesitation to declare that Mr. Malabari's efforts will result in nothing. It is true that the English Press take notice of his action and sympatise with the cause. English sympathy, however, will do him not much good. He must secure the co-operation of the Hindoos themselves. We are afraid, however, that the Hindoos are not capable of improvement."

THE MAIN CHANCE.

UP to the present moment the Shah of Persia and his representative have said a good deal in favour of the Parsees. It is high time now we should get something more solid than empty words. The Shah is rich enough and powerful enough to be able to do without the assistance of the Parsees, but he can do much to help the race which once was the master of the kingdom which he now holds. He can reserve a few civil and military posts for Parsees, who would be perfectly safe in Persia under the powerful protection of the monarch.—*Yezdan Parast.*

WHAT IT ALL MEANT.

WE beg to explain to our contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, what the exchange of civilities on the birthday anniversary of the Shah of Persia between the Consul-General and the Parsees means. It means that the Parsees are ever ready to acknowledge with gratitude any expression of good feeling towards themselves. It means that by adopting India as their country they have not become Hindoos, but have succeeded in maintaining their nationality. It means that the Parsees are proud of their ancient glorious name, and are patriotic enough to remember the names of their illustrious ancestors. The Parsees of India love their brethren in Persia, and view with anxious eye the progress of emancipation. Shah Nusseerood-Din is the first ruler who helped the Parsees of Persia, it is therefore natural that the Parsees of India should express their gratitude on a fitting occasion.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE Bombay Town Council would do well to reconsider their decision with regard to the proposed grant to the Technical School. At a time when vast sums are being thrown away on doubtful and dangerous experiments, it is curious to note this sudden fit of economy on the part of the custodians of our civic funds. Are they husbanding their resources for a new road in some aristocratic quarters, or for promotion or bonus in the case of some favoured official ? Perhaps the councillors wanted to have full particulars of the working of the school before promising support. If so, they might have worded their Resolution a little differently.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THERE seems to be some misapprehension in high quarters about the demands of the native community generally in regard their entrance into the Civil Service. They have been asking for a free, unrestrained competition and no favour. They do not like to obtain entrance into it by back-door influences, which native candidates heartily detest, and for the very reason the Satutory Civil Service has come to be condemned all around. Nor are they unwilling to undertake a sojourn to England for two or more years after competition in India, for the mere presentation at which as a matter of chance candidates do not like to hazard the *kala pani*. There is nothing new in this statement, but we recapitulate it here in the hope that if there be any misapprehension still ruling the minds of men in the higher quarters they may be removed. The question of granting the prayer or otherwise apart, the native community ought not by a full, frank and bold expression of people's opinion of the question, to allow Government to say hereafter tht the native community did not lay the full details of their case before them, and consequently they are liable to blame. These misapprehensions, if there be any, it is in the hands the native community to remove, and to express their demands in such unmistaken terms as to clear up all existing doubts not only in India but to make them ring into the very ears of members of Parliament.—*Native Opinion.*

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April to 30th October 1886	5,322,000
Balance to be remitted from 31st October 1886 to 31st March, 1887	8,209,508

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE WORK OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* concludes his account of the work of the Boundary Commission as follows :—

With the Russians in possession of Panjdeh, Zulfikar and Ak-Robat, the Commission withdrew to Tirpul, on the Hari Rud, and a period of comparative inaction commenced for it. The scene of action was for the time transferred to London and St. Petersburg. In May General Lumsden returned to England (Mr. Stephen had preceded and Colonel Stewart followed him), and was received with an enthusiasm that may be taken as an expression of sympathy felt for the very difficult position in which he had found himself placed owing to the indecisive policy of the Government, and of appreciation for one who had honestly done what he had felt to be his duty, albeit he might have opposed a more resolute front to Russian aggression. Colonel Ridgeway succeeded General Lumsden, and in July was made a K.C.S.I., an honour that he justly merited for his conduct of the march from India to Herat, and his staunch behaviour at Panjdeh during the critical period of February and March 1885.

Although so far nothing had been done towards the settlement of the Russo-Afghan frontier, except insomuch as concession to Russia tended to smooth away difficulties, the Commission had in other respects achieved very valuable results. I have already dwelt on the strategical value and the political import of the march to Herat. During the winter of 1884-85 and the following spring and summer the labours of the Survey and Intelligence Officers were extended all over Badkis to the Oxus at Kilif *via* Andkhui and back again *via* Akcha, Shibarghan and Maimena, and over the north-east of Persia as far as Meshhed. The exact position of the last-named place was fixed by telegraphic communication with Theran. Sarakhs, Khaif and Kalat-i-Nadiri were visited by officers of the Commission, and the Hari Rud valley explored southward to the Dushakh range and eastward to Obeh. Every pass of the so called Paropamisus was explored, and the military topography of the vicinity of Herat carefully examined To the Political Officers was allotted, in addition to very various and onerous duties, the collection and arrangement of all available information about the country and its population, the local tribes, their history, numbers, revenue, taxes, fighting strength, customs, manners industries, occupations &c. Specially detailed officers studied the botany, natural history and geology of the country traversed. The collection of botanical and natural history specimens has long ere this reached England. Any native who came in for medical aid received every attention from the medical officers of the Commission. Not the least important, and to the general public perhaps the most interesting, achievement, was a large collection of drawings and photographs. So far these have remained in the hands of Government, but some, at least, will no doubt be ere long made public.

As the summer drew nigh attention was turned to the strengthening of the fortifications of Herat, and under the advice and supervision of the officers of the Royal Engineers with the Commission, the Afghans rectified the chief defects. This was accomplished by October 1885, when most of the members of the Commission paid a farewell visit to Herat. The negotiations of the British and Russian Cabinets had been concluded, and a Protocol, as a basis for the delimitation of the frontier, signed. The Commission then divided, a part to accompany Sir West Ridgeway to Zulfikar to meet Colonel Kuhlberg and M. Lessar, and the rest to return to India under Major Meiklejohn. The latter portion reached India at the end of January last, and quietly dispersed to their several duties and stations—so quietly that their return attracted little public notice.

Meanwhile Sir West Ridgeway was fighting out the details of the boundary from the Zulfikar Pass on the Hari Rud to Maruchak on the Murghab, while officers of the Survey and Intelligence were exploring the Hazarajat, and the roads thence over the Hindu Kush into Afghan Turkistan. Before the Commission went into winter quarters at Chahar Shamba, the boundary from the Hari Rud to the Murghab was settled—not, however, without considerable trouble between the delimiting parties—and the boundary pillars put up. The winter was employed in gaining information and arranging data for the demarcation of the frontier from the Murghab to the Oxus. The experience gained of the policy and principles of the Russian Commissioners during the few previous months had abundantly proved to the British representatives that, to properly secure Afghan interests, they must be very wide awake indeed. The cordial interchange of hospitality and courtesies that had characterised the first meeting of the two Commissions at Zulfikar, and even at later periods, had cooled down into a more formal attitude, as practical experience afforded the British Commission the means of taking the diplomatic measure of their Russian co-demarcators. The pheasant shooting of the Murghad valley was undoubtedly a temptation to spend a second winter there, but diplomatic expediency counselled the selection of more remote *biberna*. Afghan jealousy would scarcely smile on the fraternisation of Briton and Russian.

With the spring of 1886 the work of demarcation again commenced, and, despite friction and difficulties, the British Commission was sanguine of concluding their work in, at most, two or three months. Had such been the case it is possible that a portion, at least, of the Commission might have returned to India through Badakhshan, Wakhan and Kashmir, meeting the party under Colonel Lockhart. It is, however, by no means certain that the execution of that plan would have been feasible. As it was, the Russian Commissioners, whether in pursuance of patriotic or personal interest, threw every possible obstacle in the way of the progress of the delimitation, and as time drew on, what with hope deferred and disgust at Russian obstruction, the hearts of the Commission, though staunch and bent on doing their duty, grew somewhat sick. At length the frontier was settled to Dukchi, a point some 20 miles north of Andkhui and 25 miles west of the Oxus. The further weary delay that then ensued all arose out of the name of Khoja Salih or Khwaja Salar, which, of all spots on the earth's face, reminds me most of Euclid's definition of a point. It seems to be nought but a name. ? What is in a name ? In this case too much, as the Boundary Commission will aver, seeing that they sojourned more than forty days in the wilderness for the sake of that name ? But all's well that ends well. The period of trial is now past and the Land of Promise reached at length. The British and Russian Cabinets may solve at leisure the problem "What's in a name ?" Sir West Ridgeway and Colonel Kuhlberg could solve it each to their own satisfaction, but not to that of the other.

The return march of the Commission to India is one of the most brilliant and satisfactory points in its career. Its honourable reception by the Amir at Kabul is at once a just recognition of all it has achieved and endured on his behalf, and a signal proof of the solidity of the Anglo-Afghan alliance. It was the one thing needed to crown the labours of the Commission ; and, in gaining the consent of the Amir to it, the Government of India has only secured what was due to itself as the Amir's ally, and to the Commission which it sent forth to toil for his interests.

The frontier, as demarcated, is not so favourable to Afghanistan as it was at first thought it might be made. But, as a matter of fact, what has been ceded to Russia is little more than a vast expanse of desert. In the negotiations between Clarendon and Gortschakoff, in 1871-73, England proposed the recognition by Russia of a neutral and independent zone in Central Asia similar to Afghanistan, which England recognised as independent. To this proposal Russia declined to accede, and finally the imaginary line from Khoja Saleh to Sarakhs was drawn on a map and called the frontier of Afghanistan. The actual frontier, as now settled, runs considerably south of that line. The point where Russia has most notably scored is in securing Panjdeh and the Murghab valley up to Maruchak, and the valley of the Kushk up to Kara-tapa-i-Khurd, a few miles south of Chamau-i-Baid. The Kushk valley is, next to the road from Meshhed, the best line of advance on Herat, and Kara-tapa is distant only some 60 miles from what was once designated the "Key of India." It would be a bad look-out for India now if it were its key. Taking the whole frontier from Zulfikar to Kilif, Russia can only advance across it in any force on four lines, *viz.* : (1) from Sarakhs through Kangrauli and Gulren from Merv and Panjdeh ; (2) by the Kushk valley direct on Herat ; or (3), by the Murghab and Kalah Wali valley on Maimena ; and (4), along the Oxus to Karki or Kilif and thence on Andkhui or Mazar-i-Sharif. The *chat* is at other points believed to be impassable except for mounted bodies of small strength. The frontier, however, is conterminous with the outskirts of the more fertile territory subject to the Amir, and its very proximity cannot fail to be a menace and danger to Afghanistan.

The events of the past two years, during which the Commission has been at work, have clearly foreshadowed the policy of the English and Indian Governments (if indeed the latter can claim a separate policy). It is manifestly a defensive policy. The Commission brings back with it ample information about the country through which India can be threatened from the north and north-west, and of its routes, resources, &c. The scheme for the defence of India must also provide for the maintenance of the Amir's power in Afghanistan. Both alike necessitate the occupation of Kandahar and Kabul by a force from India, in the event of Russia invading Afghanistan. We have given the authority of British recognition to the frontier now demarcated, and we must aid our allies, the Afghans, in obliging Russia to respect it. If we do not think it advisable to push British troops on to Herat and across the passes of the Hindu Kush, we must, at least, prevent a Russian occupation of the two chief strongholds of Afghan nationality. Herat is mainly peopled by Persians and Afghan Turkistan by Uzbegs—subject races dominated by Afghan garrisons. But from Kabul to Kandahar the population is, in the main, Afghan, and there we must support the Afghans. When we have extended railway and telegraphic communication from India to Kabul and Kandahar, and if possible from Kabul to Kandahar, we shall then be ready for any emergency. With regard to the Hazarajat, the feelings of the Hazaras to the English appear to be friendly, but it may be surmised, rather as the foes than the friends of the Afghans. But there is no cogent reason why we should not secure the co-operation of the Hazaras in resisting Russia. Their country is said to be fertile and productive and to contain extensive coal fields. The Hazaras might be advantageously employed to harass and retard the advance of a force either crossing the passes of the Hindu Kush from Afghan Turkistan, or endeavouring to move from Herat through Daulatyar and effect a junction with a force moving from Balkh on Kabul. With regard to the tribes around Chitral, Mastuj, Yasin, &c., all has probably been done in that quarter by Colonel Lockhart that can be done for the present. Moreover, there seem to be no grounds for apprehending invasion from that quarter. I have already above suggested some measures to be adopted to counteract a Russian advance on Kandahar from Herat and to facilitate a counter-attack on the Caucasus and the Russian communications from the Caspian to Sarukhs. It remains for the Indian Government to turn its attention to the acquisition of a strong line of defence beyond its north-west frontier, and to secure to itself the means of threatening Russia with a counter-attack. Both are open to it, and no opportunity of attaining both should be let slip. The labours of the Boundary Commission will not then have been in vain, despite the ill-omened prophecies of M. Vambery.

MADRAS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGES.—MAJOR the Hon'ble E. B. Bourke, former Postmaster General of Madras, must have forgotten to inform his brother, the new Governor, that Madras boasts of at least one firm of coachbuilders, who "can hold a candle" to Long Acre. For a London firm has executed an order for His Excellency for four carriages, comprising a cee-spring Elcho sociable, a cee-spring dance, barouche a cee-spring coupe brougham, and a cee-spring canoe-shaped landau for State occasions. "The last-mentioned carriage is fitted with a shifting coachman's seat and large dash iron, so that it can be driven or used with postillions as, required. It is built on the same lines as Her Majesty's road carriages, and is hung upon a carved light iron perch-carriage, Colling's axles and cee-springs with leather braces. The vehicle is painted deep maroon, picked out black, and edged cream, and is highly glazed and varnished. It is lined throughout with finest moroccos, lace, and cloth, the outside of the body being ornamented with brass angular beading and doorhandles to match." The carriages are now on the way out to Madras by the P. and O. C.'s steamship Khedive.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.—A man who was saved from drowning by a passer-by, once gratefully presented his rescuer with a sixpence. History has repeated itself, not a hundred miles from the Kutub Minar. During some recent disturbances a Hindu gentleman of note took it into his head that he was specially marked out for the vengeance of an opposite faction. Under this impression, he begged an European employé of a firm, he was connected with, to pass the night at his house, and asked him to get a friend or two to accompany him. He accordingly presented himself with two companions after an early dinner, and the three passed the night trying to soothe the excited nerves of their host, whose agitation made him rather forgetful of the rites of hospitality. Not a bite or sup had the three all night, yet they tried their best, in the absence of spirits to pour down, to keep up the spirits of their host. The result proved that he was not unmindful of their efforts. After quiet was restored, and his peace of mind had returned, he presented, to each of his gallant defenders, a bunch of plantains.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bangalore, 1,307 tons, Captain J. W. Baldwin, sailed on Saturday last with cargo, and 250 deck passengers for Mauritius.

THE s.s. Roxbrough 1,407 tons, Captain J. Dunlop, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (Oct. 5), laden with coal.

THE British Flag steamer Horn Head, 1,558 tons, Captain R. Thompson, cleared this harbour day before yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal, with general cargo.

THE s.s. Merca 1,029 tons, and s.s. Algoma 1,892 tons, have commenced to load since Saturday last, the former for Zanzibar and the latter for Catania and Naples.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Inchmaree.	..	.....	B	J. Mackintosh.
„ Parramatta.	3684	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Khiva	..	.....	..	P. and O. Co.
„ Cuba	1373	.....	H J	.....
„ Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross.....	K	McCulloch.
„ City of Canterbury ..	3009	A. B. Grey.....	L	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Horn Head..	1558	R. T. Thompson	M	.....
„ River Indus	2753	E. B. Murray ..	N	W. & A. Graham
„ R. Rubattino	3011	G. Mersa	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Govino	1454	C. Stephenson...	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rialto	..	.....	Ibis	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
6	Roxbrough	Dunlop.....	Cardiff, Oct. 5.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—Horn Head and Bangalore.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—Merca, for Zanzibar ; and Algoma, for Naples & Catania.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
2	Sim'la (s).....	Calder	Rangoon, Oct. 30.
	Hutton Hall.....	Slater	Colombo, Oct. 13.
	Ganges.....	Ferry	New York, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2.—Steamers Pemptos, Abana and Principia. Ships Laomene and W. J. Perrie. Barque Assumption.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
3	Rosetta (s).....	Calcutta.
	Malda (s)	Nezapatam.
	Madras (s).....	Negapatam.
4	Nurbudda (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
1	Scindia (s).....	Bombay.
2	Clan Buchanan (s)..	Calcutta.
	Africa (s).....	Bombay.
	D. of Buckingham (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham (s), 11 cases soda water bottles, B. Majoo and Co ; 1 bale woolen blankets, Jaffer Noor Mahomed ; 40 cases machinery, Shaik Adam Isoofbhai ; 12 cases glassware and 5 cases earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 7 cases umbrellas, E. Mahomedali ; 10 bales twist, L. Abercrombie and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Paramatta (s), 30 cases dutiable medicines, B. Callianji ; 1 case medicines, K. M. Tata ; 1 case silver jewellery, Max Minck ; 2 cases glassware and photo apparatus, Latham and Co ; 5 cases musical instruments, Rose and Co.
Draco (s), 61 cases eau-de-cologne, C. Macdonald and Co.
Govino (s), 15 cases oilmanstores, E. Samsoodin and Co ; 32 cases medicine and provisions, D. Burjorjee ; 2 cases cartridges, King, King and Co.
City of Canterbury (s), 5 packages machinery, S. Shapurjee and Co.
Lawada (s), 2 cases caps, Omar Jamal.

FROM VENICE.

Siam (s), 49 cases tops, Latham and Co.

FROM HULL.

Draco (s), 41 cases writing paper, M. & M. Sharufalli.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham (s), 52 cases whisky, Edulji Bezonji ; 2 hogsheads Glenlivet whisky, J. Cobnell ; 190 cases whisky, Dhunjibhai Cowasji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D. Balduino (s), 6 cases claret, Hiag King and Co.
Chateau Lafitte (s), 200 cases brandy, B. & A. Hormusji.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D. Balduino (s), 8 cases vermouth Manockji Jamshedji ; 108 cases brandy, Manockji Bhikaji ; 35 cases vermouth, Manockji Bhikaji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Siam (s), 5 cases musical instruments, Soondy & Co ; 4 cases embossed gold paper, B. Shapurji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rialto (s), 15 packages glassware, Goolam H. Cullian ; 484 cases glassware, Bharmuth Bhimn ; 20 packages writing paper, S. A. S. Dawood.
Govino (s), 100 cases loaf sugar, D. Sassoon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury (s), 84 cwts goat hair and wool, Wayabhai Kanjee ; 60 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co. ; 563 cwts hemp and jute, Assur Jaitha ; 69 cwts wool, 123 cwts goat hair and 500 cwts bonemeal, J. Prudhan ; 1,400 cwts cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co, ; 150 bags linteds, A. Blaschcek and Co. ; 240 cwts coir yarn, Luckmichund Manockchund ; 210 cwts myrabollams, S. Wagjee ; 150 cwts coir yarn, S. Wagjee ; 269 cwts wet dates, M Panachund and Co. ; 148 cwts wet dates, M. Panachund and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Paramatta (s), 79 cwts gum, Pestonjee Dossabhai ; 15 bales twist, K. Podiay ; 7 cwts mace, R. Narandas ; 3,184 lbs skins, Subajally Rumjanally ; 7,075 lbs skins, David Sassoon and Co. ; 975 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Hurchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s), 85 cwts shark fins and 46 cwts red raisins, R. Datardin ; 75 cwts onions, Long Wah and Co. ; 100 bales twist, Tharia Topen ; 206 cases opium, Pestonjee M. Narielwala ; 52 bales twist, Ramanand Semdutraz ; 9 cases opium, P. and O. Co. ; 110 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund.
D. Balduino (s), 75 bales twist, Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co. ; 40 bales twist, Moolji Jetha and Co. ; 48 chests opium, Sewji Nathoo ; 17 cwts ghee, B. Jagjivan ; 180 bales twist, T. Moolji and Co. ; 75 bales twist, the Mahaluxmi S. and W. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

D. Balduino (s), 6 chests opium, Shewbux Joharmull.

FOR KOBA.

Khiva (s), 25 bales twist, G. Shobhagmal ; 1 bale twist, Tulsidas Harchund ; 25 bales twist, S. Buchraj.
D. Balduino (s), 25 bales twist, S. Buchraj ; 25 bales twist, the Mahaluxmi S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assyria (s), 16 cases opium, Tharia Topen.

FOR HULL.

R. Indus (s), 2,000 cwts myrabollams, T. H. Moore and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,999 cwts barley, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Rialto (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR CATANIA.

Algoma (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sheikh (s), 26,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva (s), 71 bales twist, Toolsidas Harakchand ; 65 bales twist, Toolsidas Harakchand.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba (s) 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros. ; 3,631 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, William Bell and Co.

FOR GENOA

R. Rubattino (s), 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,398 cwts gingellseed, 1,398 cwts rapeseed, 700 cwts rapeseed, and 700 cwts gingellseed, Volkart Bros.
Lamport (s), 12,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Govino (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Davidson, Lt., Beng. Infy., Hyderabad Contgt., to appear before medical board, from Elichpur.
Price, Major, Beng. Royal Artillery, to go to Europe, from Barrackpur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Poole, Major, Bo.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

THERE was no further movement in Silver in London yesterday, according to Reuter's telegram, which still quotes this metal at 46 1-16d. per oz. In Rupee Securities an advance of ¼ at 71¼ is reported; while Four-and-a-half per cent. are called ¼ lower, at 74⅝d. In other Financial items there was no change.

In the London Produce markets, Bombay Linseed was quiet at 43s. per quarter. Wheat was dull, Hard Red being quoted at 29s., and Club No. 2 at 30s. 9d. per quarter to arrive *via* Canal. Poppyseed was unchanged at 32s. 3d. per quarter. At Liverpool Soft White Wheat on the Spot was 2d., and No. 2, 1d. lower, at 6s. 6d. and 6s. 3d. per cental, respectively. The total Wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 1,570,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet yesterday, sales 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, and Spot quotations were unchanged all round. Arrivals were also quiet, but were quoted 1-64d. higher for Nov.-Dec., Dec.-Jan., and Jan.-Feb. Recent quotations for Feb.-Mar. seem to have been erroneous, and are now corrected, making the rate at 4 59-64d., the same as the true price on the previous day. For March April there was no change, to-day the market was quiet, Surats freely offered, sales 7,000 bales.

The usual weekly statistics, made up to last evening in Liverpool make the sales for the six days 9,000 bales more than during the previous week. The Trade had taken 10,000 bales more; and at the same time, the imports were 20,000 bales less, the total stock had increased by 5,000 bales, while that of Surats was reduced by 4,000 bales. As will be seen from the subjoined Comparative Statement, the Liverpool stock now stands at some 38,000 bales less than it was at the same time last year; while it is about 8,000 bales more than it was in 1884. The total visible supply of Cotton had increased during the week by 190,000 bales: while the supply of East Indian had diminished by 8,000 bales. Compared with the two previous years, the present total visible supply is only about 29,600 bales below that of 1885 at the same time; and 186,000 bales less than in 1884. The visible supply of Surats is about 103,000 bales more than it was last years, but some 177,000 bales less than in the year before.

At New York the market was unchanged yesterday, both in the Spot price and in Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 43,000 bales, against 44,000 bales on the corresponding day last last year, and 46,000 bales in 1884. The weekly figures show an increase in Receipts of 16,000 bales, and in stock at the Ports of 47,000 bales; while the stock in the interior had also increased by 49,000 bales, during the week. The exports to Great Britain during the same period were on a smaller scale than in the previous week by 3,000 bales; but to France and other parts of the Continent they were 46,000 bales more. It will be seen from the subjoined statements, that the total Receipts from the beginning of the season are now only some 51,000 bales less than they were at this time last year, while, compared with the year before, they are 77,000 bales behind.

To-day Futures for March were five points lower at 9·17, but Mid-Uplands on the spot were unchanged at 9⅛. Receipts were 45,000 bales against only 29,000 bales and 32,000 bales for the previous two years respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's Receipts	271,000	274,000	236,000
„ Exports to U. K.	107,000	81,000	81,000
„ „ Continent	83, 00	74,000	80 000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,608,000	1,659,400	1,681,800
„ Exports to U. K. „	574,000	447,200	510,000
„ „ Continent „	295 000	372,900	309,400
„ Stock in the Ports	663,000	690,000	750,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	1,99 ,000	2,019,630	2,176,040
„ Surats	241,000	140,963	417,520
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	345,000	383,370	437,150
„ London	17,000	18,000	58,000
American Afloat	300,000	175,000	196,000
East Indian „	22,000	8,000	19,000
	684,000	584,370	710,150
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼ d.	5 3-16d.	5¼d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras	3 13-16d.	4 7-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	⅛d.	1 5-16d.

COTTON.—This market has been steady, but with very little business doing. Sellers, especially for Bengals, are not easy to deal with, natives being themselves buyers for January delivery, and the rates which have been accepted all the week have been declined to-day. There are buyers of Good Broach for March delivery at Rs. 205, but sellers hold for a rupee more. We quote:—

Bengals, Good, Rs. 148-9; Fully Good, Rs. 154-5; Fine Rs. 165-6, Nov. dely.
Comras, do „ 168. Jan. dely.
Marchi, do „ 206, March dely.
Dhollerah do „ 176; Fully Good Rs. 182; Fine. Rs. 190, April dely.
Jalgaum do „ 172, March dely.
Khangaum do „ 175 „ „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been a good demand to-day for Wheat; but the rates asked by sellers are considerably above what buyers can pay, and business continues impracticable for the present. Seeds are not inquired for, with the exception of *White Gingelly*, which is in some demand, but no transactions are reported.

FREIGHTS.—Cargo has been booked for Dunkirk, Havre and Antwerp for December loading at 17s. 6d. per ton; and for Continental Ports for January shipment at 18s. 9d. The Algouna is reported to have been fixed for two Mediterranean Ports at 16s. 3d.

EXCHANGE has been very inactive to-day, even for a Saturday. Bank Bills are unchanged, and so far as we can learn, they are not in much demand, but Mercantile Paper can be sold at 1-32d lower. There is very little fresh business doing in Produce for export, and Bombay will, for the present exercise very little influence on Exchange; but there is some strong influence apparently at work in Europe and America in favour of Silver. Money outside the Banks is decidedly easier, and is freely offering up to the close of our business season in May next. We close as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d. per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 5 19-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11 16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d. „
France, 3 months' sight	1 88½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been but little business doing and no change in rates; Four per cent. being still quoted at 97 11-16, and Four-and-a-half 102¾.

SHARES.—This has again been a very quiet market-to-day. Manockji Petit shares have recovered Rs. 10, and close at 1,192½, and Oriental are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 570. Alliance have declined Rs. 6, say to Rs. 650, and Jivraz Balloo are Rs. 2½ lower at 1,107½ Bombay-Burma have fallen Rs. 25, say to Rs. 2,625, and the Third Issue are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 660. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 down at Rs. 324

(For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 3.)

DR F. B SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SAFETY versus DANGER.

TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Dr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and painless methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other makers are capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focussing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which one knows will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. S. "WERNETH HALL," ARRIVED 7TH NOVEMBER 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered in consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th November 1886.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living upcountry, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A	157-21	Experiences of a Woolwich Professor, Major-General A. W. Drayson.
	112-31	Prose Writings of Sarit, W. Lewin.
B	8-16	The Chaplain's Craze, Geo. M. Fenn.
	31-17	The Coral Pin, F. Du Boisgobey.
	81-13	The Angel of the Chimes, F. Du Boisgobey.
	67- 6	A House Party, Ouida.
	67- 7	Othmar, Ouida.
	67- 8	The Adventures of Harry Richmond, Geo. Meredith.
	67- 9	Dulcie Carlyon, Jas. Grant.
	68- 9	More than a Dream, Darrich.
	68-1	Confidence, H. James.
	68-11	Les Miserables, Victor Hugo.
	73-1-28	Twenty eight Vols. to complete Alex. Dumas' Works, available for immediate issue.
C	87 3)	United States Geological Survey Fifth Annual Report.
	25-31	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures of the Punjab.
D	58-8	Minutes of Proceedings, Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol. 86th.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN intending TO CALL on LADY REAY are informed that a VISITORS' BOOK is KEPT at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE MALABAR POINT, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

B. HAMILTON,
A.-D.-C.
Government House, Malabar Point, November 7.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

BEST—September 10, accidentally drowned while crossing the Rolleston River, Queensland, Australia, Frederick James, youngest son of the late Henry Wadelow Best, Esq., M.D., of Thetford, Norfolk, aged 39 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

OGILVIE—October 4, at Marseilles, James Lock Ogilvie, North-West Provinces, Police, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J S Ogilvie, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 32 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SHEWAN—November 6, at Poona, the wife of A. Shewan, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
HATHORNTHWAITE—November 7, at Freelands, Parell, the wife of J. F. Hathornthwaite, Educational Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONDON—October 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J H Condon, of a son.
COOPER—November 2, at 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of F C Cooper, of a daughter.
ELLISON—October 31, at Juliundur, the wife of Rev. Wm. Ellison, Chaplain, of a son.
HAWKINS—November 1, at Lahore, the wife of William Hawkins, of a daughter.
SCOTLAND—October 31, at Dinapur, the wife of John Parry Scotland, Executive Engineer, of a son.
WILSON—November 2, at Bellevue, Darjeeling, the wife of Alec. Wilson, of a daughter.
WOOD—October 28, at Juliundur, the wife of Major H Wood, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEDDY—November 1, at Agra, of consumption, Lester Septimus Beddy, aged 52 years.
GUNNING—October 30, at Moradnugger, Meerut District, Daniel Gunning, late Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal, aged 47 years.
PUECH—October 22, at Mussoorie, the infant and only child of Mr and Mrs Puech, of Meerut.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

WE must not expect native States to be more prompt in the duties of administration than the British Government in India; and hence it is easy to resist the temptation to remark upon the fact that the Administration Report of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions which has recently reached us relates to a period so far back as the year 1294 Fasli, or 1884-85. Some excuse for delay in publication may be found in the bulk of the report, which with appendices covers nearly six hundred pages of foolscap. Some excuse, again, for the bulk of the report, may be found in the fact that though nominally it relates to one year, it really covers nearly thirty-five years. The Minister, in his introduction to it, presents it to his Highness the Nizam as the first Administration Report which has been written for publication in the Hyderabad State; he might very properly have described it as a history of the New Hyderabad, of which, politically and administratively speaking, his father the late Sir Salar Jung was the founder. From that point of view the volume before us possesses permanent value, constituting as it does an important chapter in the history of the native States of India. The Hyderabad Government, it is true, make full use of all the resources of historical contrast in drawing up their report. Full recognition is given to the administrative vices of the old days, so that the administrative virtues of the newer time may the more clearly be seen. But on the whole the story of progress is told fairly enough, and it would be impossible to a Government, in reviewing its work, to speak more candidly of its shortcomings than the Nizam's Government speak of theirs in these pages. They are still a long way from inscribing "rest and be thankful" upon the title-page of the record, as indeed they are still far from having the right to do. As instances of their candour in admitting the shortcomings of the administration may be mentioned the references that are made to the police administration; to the continued inaccuracy of the criminal returns; to the failure of the attempt to separate the executive from the judicial service in the Western Division; to the unsatisfactory state of the gaols, in regard both to buildings and discipline; to the waste of the resources of the State in the military department; to the backward state of education in the provinces, and to the continued irregularity of some of the departments in making up their returns. We can see from all this that Hyderabad is still a long way from being a perfectly administered State; but the chances of its improved administration are the greater from the readiness of the Government to indicate the weak points in its organization. These admissions virtually constitute a catalogue of reforms which it is the bounden duty of those who make them to carry out as soon as the opportunity offers. We assume, for instance, that the Minister, having so urgently called the attention of His Highness to the extravagant military expenditure of the State, will not be content with having merely delivered himself of sound advice upon the subject. More than seventy lakhs a year are spent upon forces, of the greater part of whom the Minister writes:—"Poorly paid, undrilled and undisciplined, they can scarcely be reckoned as a force, and while in the main useless for military purposes they are a serious drain upon the finances of the State. . . . It is owing to this enormous expenditure, more than to anything else, that the grants for education, for irrigation works, and other objects of public utility are necessarily confined within their present limits." No enlightened administrator would for long tolerate the continuance of such an anomaly as this, and as a matter of fact the Minister many months ago formulated a scheme whereby the State could be relieved of the absurd and pernicious burden imposed upon it by a militia as uselessly burdensome as that which Dryden called "in peace a charge, in war a doubtful aid." But there are interests involved which are likely to struggle hard against the best efforts that the Minister may make put an end to the anomaly. Institutions which live lazily often die hard, as this doubtless will.

The most interesting portions of the report are undoubtedly the passages in the history of each department which narrate Sir Salar Jung's rescue of the administration from the ruinous anarchy in which he found it. There is a touch of romance in this story of a brave man struggling against disorder and difficulty of every kind, overcoming personal hostilities and selfish interests; the dishonesty of some of his subordinates and the incapacity and indifference of others; changing debts into surpluses and a languishing revenue into one elastic productive and advancing "by leaps and bounds;" reducing the burdens of taxation upon trade at the same time that he was increasing the resources of the State, and giving the subjects of the Nizam, at a less cost, a better administration than they had ever had at a greater. It may be not entirely irrelevant to the more recent history of the State to recall the fact that some of the late Minister's best work was done with scant support from the Nizam of those days. The fact, however, is not exceptional. It finds a parallel in the history of progress in constitutional countries, and it would have been remarkable if, in an Eastern State, where the forces of conservatism are so strong, a reforming Minister were always in agreement with his Sovereign. The two most striking instances of the success of the late Minister's efforts are found in the present state of the finances of Hyderabad and of the land revenue administration. We need not discuss the question whether in ultimately introducing the Bombay revenue system into the Nizam's Dominions the Nizam's Government have applied the system, as it is sometimes contended on their behalf that they have done, with better results than have been obtained in the Bombay Presidency itself. It is enough to know that over territory where before 1853 the land revenue was farmed to contractors whose business it was to make as much as they could out of their contract, or to talukdars who never left the capital, or to creditors of the Government who helped themselves with a free hand to the ryot's substance, a system is now in operation as scientific as the skill of the British administrators could devise for the adjacent British territory, and yet admirably adapted to the necessities of the Nizam's subjects and to the administrative capacity of the officials in his service. It was only by degrees that this happy state of things could be arrived at, and the story of the three periods of transition from anarchy to an orderly land system, highly productive of revenue, and yet easy in its incidence upon the ryot, is singularly instructive. How lightly the land charges sit upon the ryots may be gathered from the fact that the Administration collected one crore sixty-four and a quarter lakhs of land revenue in the year under report, and that coercive measures had to be resorted to in only twenty-six cases. The history of Sir Salar Jang's financial administration is set forth in the report at great length, but not at greater length than was necessary to do justice to it. It may best be summed up by briefly indicating the condition in which he found the finances in 1853 and how he left them thirty years later. In the first six months of his administration eight lakhs of rupees were received into the public treasury, the balance in hand amounting to Rs. 13,000. In the closing year of his life the receipts were three hundred and fifty lakhs, and when he died on the 9th February 1883 the balance to the credit of the State amounted to eighty-one lakhs. And more than two crores of the three and a half crores of revenue which the State enjoys are plainly traceable to improved administration. There is one passage in the report, that relating to the administration of the restored districts of the Raichor Doab and the Nuldrug taluka, to which the Nizam's Government have very naturally given prominence. The salient fact in it is that these districts, since their restoration to the Nizam, have continuously increased in prosperity, the area cultivated having increased in the interval from 2,704,000 acres, to 3,685,345, and in the same period the revenue has increased by about eight lakhs. We may expect to hear the most made of this fact in any future attempt to revive the claim for the restoration of the Berars.

But the report deals with the Hyderabad country of to-day as well as with the new Hyderabad as it was being gradually fashioned by the skilled hands of the late Minister. Much that appears in the pages of this bulky *livre jaune* has been already anticipated in our columns. We have shown, for instance, how the law courts have been reformed since the Minister's death, on lines which he himself had laid down, the result being to transfer judicial functions from the executive to a properly constituted High Court, and to give the High Court wholesome powers of revision over the proceedings of the inferior courts, guarding the suitor and the accused alike against delay; to raise the status and the qualifications of the bar; and to remove anomalies connected with the cost of the administration of justice. We have shown how the revenue settlement has progressed smoothly and effectively, bringing more to the Treasury, yet making the incidence of charges upon the land easy to the ryot. We have shown how the present administration has resolutely grappled with the inheritance of debt upon which it entered when his Highness began his reign, in one year reducing an adverse balance of nearly a crore and three-quarters to one of sixty-three lakhs, which, however, is believed to be far in excess of the actual liabilities of the Government. It is not more than justice to the present Minister to recognize in him the loyal continuator of the policy of his father. Signs of shortcoming may be detected by the careful observer in many pages of this report. Those who look in it for the marks of administrative perfection will be disappointed. But those who look for nothing more than for proof that the Minister has made good use of the opportunities which have been given him during the past two-and-a-half years will easily find it. And, regarding the matter from the point of view of public interest, it would seem impolitic and unwise to check a career which has thus far yielded advantage to the Nizam's State, and the chief merit of which is that it seems to aim at being a loyal continuation of the good work done by the first Salar Jung.

BRITISH BURMA has been using for some time past a substitute for coal, which is not so generally known on this side of India as it ought to be. The substitute in question consists of paddy husk or outer pelicle of rice, which forms the staple export of the country. Paddy or unhusked rice requires to be shelled or husked before the grain is fit for export, and this shelling or husking process is done by large rice mills which form such a distinguishing feature in Rangoon and other Burman ports. These mills are worked by steam, in which coal alone was formerly used, but some years ago an invention was patented and brought out, known as Patent Husk Furnaces, by means of which paddy husk or outer pelicle of rice is employed in generating steam. Paddy husk by itself does not burn well; it only smoulders, but when used in these furnaces, it produces heat rapidly. The furnaces in question are built at the mouth of the boiler, the materials used being fire-bricks and fire-clay. The structure is in the form of two walls bulging from each side of the boiler, and covered at the top with a platform built of the same materials. Only the windward side is left open, and this side is covered up by an inclined plane, made of moveable iron plate about half an inch thick, drilled with holes a fourth to half an inch in diameter. The top or platform of the furnace has an aperture of about nine inches diameter, and from this aperture husk is thrown on the iron plate and ignited through the drills we have mentioned. After it is once ignited, the outside draft serves to fan the flame inside the boiler, and the flame is constantly fed with husk from the hole or aperture on the top of the furnace. The heat thus generated produces steam much quicker than ordinary coal, and almost all the Burman rice mills are now using this patent to the exclusion of coal. Formerly paddy husk used to be thrown away into the river or creeks where the mills are located, and the effluvia produced by the wet rotting stuff was a great nuisance. But all this is changed now, and what was formerly a source of drain to the mills, for it cost money to have the husk thrown away, is now a means of great saving in a heavy item of expenditure.

In India, Bengal is the native country of rice, but there are no rice mills there except one at Port Canning, belonging to the Port Canning Company of Bombay. This mill too was using latterly the Patent Furnaces and found them answering well. One would suppose that with such a large growth of rice in its unhusked state the steam factories in Calcutta and other places in Bengal would find no difficulty in substituting paddy husk for coal; but there are certain peculiarities in the native method of handling the unhusked grain which interfere with the husk or outer pelicle coming off by itself. The native method of converting paddy into rice is by pounding the grain in a mortar. In Bengal the apparatus used is called a *dhenky* or pounder. It beats and pounds the grain, and when so treated, not only the outer pelicle or husk is pounded into powder, but it comes off with the inner pelicle of rice also, and the inner and outer pelicles thus form a compound which is used as a meal for cattle. In this state it is too valuable to be used as a fuel. The rice mill on the other hand instead of pounding the grain only rubs it between two stones, and in this process only the outer pelicle is abraded, the grain still retaining an inner pelicle or skin, to take off which it requires to be passed through another set of stones called the polishing or white rice stones. The grain turned out by this double process is fit for table rice, whereas that first produced with the skin still on, can only be used for distillery or starching purposes. It is a matter of surprise that the rice milling industry so largely in vogue in Burma should not have taken root as yet in the neighbouring province of Bengal. The fact of the matter is that labour in Burma is very dear, whereas in Bengal paddy-husking and rice-making is a household industry, and being mostly done by the female members of the family, the labour costs next to nothing. Another reason is that the Bengalee never uses rice except it is made from boiled paddy. This process consists in keeping the paddy soaked in water for at least twelve hours, and then boiling the grain over a slow fire till the grain reaches a certain stage of development. After that it is taken off the fire and dried in the sun. The grain thus prepared is passed through a *dhenky* or pounder, and the rice thus produced is what is known as the "boiled rice" in the trade. This rice is found better digestible, whereas pure, white rice, such as is exported to Bombay, is found hard of digestion, and a source of much disease if taken when new. It will thus be seen that for a rice mill to succeed in Bengal, it should try to produce grain acceptable to consumers, but the processes we have mentioned involve a costly amount of manual labour, and unless that is replaced by mechanical contrivances, the rice milling industry can hardly hope to be a commercial success.

A PROPOSAL has been made to celebrate St. Andrew's Day in Bombay by a public dinner, to which the Earl of Rosebery will be invited. A meeting will be held this afternoon at which, if the project find favour, a committee of management will be appointed. His Excellency the Governor has, we understand, expressed his willingness to preside over the dinner, and there ought to be no difficulty in ensuring its success. A St. Andrew's Day celebration in Bombay will be a revival of a once popular institution in the city. In Calcutta it is one of the red letter days of the cold season, and there are Scotsmen enough in this city to ensure the success of the festival, especially with the promise of the participation in it of two such eminent countrymen as Lord Reay and Lord Rosebery. The project ought to be taken up with spirit, and to be attended with certain success.

JOTTINGS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

WE have been having unusually wet weather for the time of year. Our rainfall is seldom prolonged into the "Diwalee," but this year there were heavy thunderstorms during the progress of this festival, and on more than one occasion the rain came down, and marred the effect of the illuminations. Clouds are still hanging about overhead, making the weather still muggy and close in the day time, and even the nights also, occasionally. The cold weather cannot be said to have set in yet, and the consequence is that there is a good deal of sickness about, and fever is somewhat prevalent. We shall be glad when the regular cold weather sets in; and it cannot be long delayed now.

The Mundai people have not yet composed there differences with the Municipal authorities, and the Reay Markets are still unoccupied. I noticed a suggestion in one of the local papers, that they should be utilized for the Matriculation examination, for which, I should think, they would be well adapted; but it does not appear to have been adopted, for I see that an extensive (*mandwa*) for the accommodation of the candidates is being erected in the compound of the bungalow occupied by the Rev. Mr. Small and the Orphanage Press, nearly opposite the Synagogue, or rather, I should say, in the piece of waste ground between Mr. Small's compound and the road. If the Reay Markets could have been utilized for this proposes, it seems a pity to go to the expense of this erection, which will not afford the same comfort and the same accommodation that the Markets would, which also, for the majority of the students, are also probably more centrally situated. It is devoutly to be hoped that we shall have no recurrence of those lamentable scandals, which made the examination of last year notorious. But to return to the vegetable sellers, I understand that they are as much disinclined as ever to exchange their present squatting places for the palatial accommodation offered them (for a consideration) in the Reay Markets. They are still awaiting a reply to their petition to the Governor. It is indeed sad to see a people so ungrateful for the kind consideration of a paternal Municipality, and so besotted and so ignorant as not to know that their interests will be much better cared for by the city fathers than they can be by their own efforts. But, then, the pocket is a tender spot, and measures tending to affect that region require delicate handling. It is a pity that, when the Municipality was bent on market-building, it did not occur to them to erect a light shelter over the present vegetable market at the Mundai; the desired purpose would have been fulfilled, vested interests would not have been disturbed, all would have gone merry as a marriage bell, and at a half, or more probably a quarter, of the cost. As I have previously intimated, no site could be more suitable, and the present controversy would have been avoided. It is of course easy to be wise after the event, but it did not require much wisdom to foretell that the present vendors at the Mundai would not budge from their advantageous positions without the application of a considerable amount of persuasion, not to say compulsion.

The Commander-in-Chief had not much of a stay at "the hills" for he returned on Tuesday last. In a few days he goes on to Bombay in order to be present during the Viceroy's visit, and when that is concluded, he commences his cold weather tour, going first to Aden, where the defences, no doubt, will be thoroughly overhauled. The new works which have been in progress some three years now should be near completion. They are designed with a view to command as far as possible the entrance to the harbour, and so long as the only practicable passage is confined to a somewhat narrow channel, they will no doubt answer their purpose, but if the harbour be dredged, as I believe it is proposed to do, so as to greatly enlarge the channel, and permit vessels of heavy burden entering the harbour at all times and seasons, these defences will have to be supplemented by others, to prevent a hostile vessel proceeding to the inner harbour, where it could not be touched, and where incalculable mischief might be done.

There seems to be quite a mania for housebuilding just now in Poona. I believe that within the limits of the Cantonment, as many as twenty new houses are in course of construction. The necessity for more house accommodation has been keenly felt this past season, and, in consequence, enterprising capitalists are now investing their ready money in additional house property. It is certain to pay them well. The eastern side of the Koregaum Road from the railway crossing to the Ghorpori Bridge (said to be haunted) will shortly be lined with bungalows. In Ghorpori, and in other parts of Poona, new buildings are also springing up.

THE NEW PALACE AT BARODA.

THE new Palace at Baroda will stand without a rival among the modern works of India in a native style of art. It was designed by Major Mant, R.E., and at the time that officer died, the walls were about 10 feet over the ground, and the working, drawings of the lower storey only completed. Mr. Chisholm then took the work over, and although several alterations had to be made to meet constructive exigencies, he has adhered so closely and so conscientiously to the style selected, that it would be impossible to tell from the most careful examination of the building that two different minds had been working. The Palace extends a facade of nearly 400ft., and consists for the greater part of three storeys, and in the centre four. The skyline is broken by numerous domes and minarets surmounted by a lofty tower. The arrangement of the plan is generally a single line of rooms round courtyards, of which there are four. At the northern end is the Durbar Hall, a spacious apartment 93ft. by 52ft. in the clear, and at the southern end of the Palace the Ranees' apartments. The whole of the exterior including the domes is faced with fine cut, stone ashlar, elaborately carved and moulded, and the interior of each courtyard is similarly treated. The style is the later phase of northern Hindu palatial art. Architecturally speaking it is less chaste than the several adaptations of Jain art which preceded it, some of the most beautiful specimens of which are to be found in the sandstone works of the old Fort at Agra; but like most overripe work, the structural surprises invest it with an amount of poetry not to be found in the older work, and the variety of its forms and the quaint fancies they exhibit completely disarm sober criticism, and send the delighted beholder away with the keenest sense of admiration. Such a style in mean materials would be as offensive as Birmingham ware; but in the costly materials here made use of, it is simply exquisite and leaves nothing to be desired. Of the interior finishing, which has fallen entirely on the shoulders of Mr. Chisholm, it is too early to say anything, as the Palace will not be ready for occupation till the close of the next rainy season. The Durbar Hall has been decorated temporarily at a great cost for the reception of his Excellency the Viceroy.

We understand that the permanent decorations will be entirely in mosaics on a ground of turquoise, blue and old gold. The ceiling, of Eastern design, will be enamelled in colours with gold ribbing. The floor will be of coloured marbles. Thus neither age, moisture, nor usage will dim or deaden the colours. A wet sponge and a piece of chamois leather will always restore the Hall to pristine beauty. The whole cost of the building, exclusive of the interior finishing, will be 24 lakhs of rupees.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 6.—The barometer exhibits a further fall throughout India. The decrease is rather greater in the Peninsula and round the shores of the Bay than in the North, resulting in the intensification of the barometric minimum over the Bay. At Diamond Island the wind is increasing with a steadily falling barometer and continuous rain, but on the Coromandel Coast the weather has improved. The rain is ceasing over Northern and Western India. The weather is very fine in North-Eastern and the Central parts of the country and the Konkan. The wind north-easterly but in North-Western India many southerly and south-easterly winds are reported. The temperature changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Negapatam and Diamond Island 1½ inch, and Cochin 1 inch.

SANITATION AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Sir Theodore Hope on sanitation at Ahmedabad is a very valuable contribution to the scientific evolution of the question, and has been published, presumably, in the hope that it will elicit public discussion.

The letter is all the more valuable because it is the expression of opinion of a practical man, who as Collector has passed the greater part of his official career in the district about which he writes, who as Public Works Minister of India, is removed from all direct official connection with the officials of the Bombay Presidency, has no private or official interest to promote, and gives the benefit of his matured experience to the elucidation of this difficult problem. I feel thankful that he has had the courage to come forward and challenge the truth of the received doctrine of sanitation, as applied to the drainage and sewerage of Indian towns in the water carriage of night-soil, and to underground sewerage generally. So far as Ahmedabad is concerned, his letter must, I think, be taken as conclusive proof that *such* sewerage will prove of no benefit there. I cannot claim any personal acquaintance with Ahmedabad, further than travelling through by rail, and therefore any remarks I may make about it must be taken with reserve. I however know Surat well. I think both cities occupy pretty much the same conditions in respect of sanitation; both are on tidal rivers, both subject to heavy floods, and the sub-soil of each is a mixture of clay, sand and lime.

Sir Theodore Hope rightly in his letter gives the first place to "water supply." This is doubtless of prime importance, and so long as the Ahmedabadis can get a sufficiency of pure drinking water brought to their doors, and on a sufficiently liberal scale to be within reach of the poorer classes, they will feel that the first step towards the needful efficient sanitation has been taken. By a "sufficiency," I do not mean any large supply of so many gallons per head of each of the population as calculated upon Bombay requirements, but such moderate constant service as will do away with the present undesirable system of hauling water from deep wells, or of collecting and carrying it in pots from the river bed.

There is said to be a necessary connection between water-supply and drainage; this I admit, and acknowledge that both should be undertaken together, or rather that the drainage should be carried out as soon as possible after the water-supply is in efficient working order. But I wish you to understand that I say water-supply and *drainage*, not water supply and *sewerage*; it is upon this rock that the Bombay Corporation has split, and which Sir Theodore Hope wishes their brethren of Ahmedabad to avoid. Dr. Blaney saw and still sees this vital difference quite clearly, that the drinking and bathing water should be carried off from the city by open drains constructed quite water-tight, so as to prevent soakage into the subsoil, these open drains being close to the surface on each side of the street of a proper slope and shape, *so as to allow of daily cleansing*, and to offer the least possible resistance to the rapid flow of the water. Such drains are all that are wanted, efficiently to complement an efficient scheme of water supply in any mofussil town, large or small, and also, let me add, in Bombay itself.

In advocating such a scheme no one of course proposes that any drains should be open other than the collecting side drains already mentioned; the arterial drains into which such side drains will flow must of course be underground, or they being large would form an obstruction to street traffic; but such arterial drains would be few in number in that they would only be needed along the principal streets. During the discussions that took place at the time in Bombay, Dr. Blaney was misrepresented in that he was stated to have taken the absurd view that all the drains, small and arterial, should be on the surface, and that consequently he advocted open main drains ten feet wide in the streets. He never advocated anything of the sort; the side drains alluded to would never exceed a width of 9 inches at the top and 4 inches at the bottom, properly built in chunam or cement, the bottom portion being constructed of a semi-circular section, with semi-cylindrical stoneware pipes where the expense could be afforded.

Unfortunately it seems impossible ever to get a scheme of water supply and drainage in India discussed on its merits. Experts in India will, like the gentleman in Charles Dickens' story, *always* bring in the head of King Charles in the shape of a scheme for a carriage of night soil. The longer I live the more strong becomes my conviction, that the only safe carriage of night soil is by bahalcore and cart; the new system is utterly unsuited to native habits and modes of life. However this is not the official view, but though the official element is supreme in the Corporation, the practical good sense of the members has prevented them from sanctioning the abolition of the system which is known hitherto to have worked so well. Notwithstanding the official view, as advocated by Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, and championed so powerfully by Mr. Ollivant, has been strong enough to force the Tansa scheme upon the tax-payers, both because more water was wanted for drinking purposes, and because the sewerage schemes (sanctioned and unsanctioned) would become a dead failure without it. The sewerage scheme is thus from the official point of view an assured success, all that is now wanted is to force from an unwilling Corporation the needful sanction for the abolition of the bahalcore service, and the deversion of the contents of the innumerable middens of Bombay into the sewers. Sir Theodore Hope has now come forward to show us the other side of the shield, and so to warn us to proceed more cautiously with our reforms. I do not say that a larger water supply is not needed for Bombay, but I say that it was demanded upon wrong premises. On the other hand, I was recently told on good authority that "the Waterworks Department have been so successful in waste-water prevention, that the Commissioner was seriously thinking a constant water service, even with our present insufficient supply, might be adopted."

Let us therefore hope that the Ahmedabadis will have the courage to proceed in the direction advocated by Sir Theodore Hope, viz.—(1) to have nothing to do with underground drainage properly so-called, (2) to retain and make more perfect the hand removal of night-soil, (3) to undertake the surface removal of sullage and its conveyance to a sufficient distance from the city. Only they cannot safely carry out his

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 5.

Russian plotters at Bourgas have seized the Government offices there, arrested the officials and disarmed the troops. They afterwards proclaimed the town to be under Russian protection.

The Regents having been apprised of the revolt promptly suppressed it.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Delegations to-day, said that Austria seeks with the co-agency of the other Powers to create a legal situation in Bulgaria whilst consulting the admissible wishes of the Bulgarians and agreeing to treaties, and the interests of Europe. His Majesty added that the peaceful assurances of the Powers justify the hope that Austrian interests will be protected and the peace of Europe preserved.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

The Viceroy's reception at Ahmedabad to-night was purely of a formal character. The railway station was fully decorated, flying upwards of a thousand flags, besides being illuminated throughout the interior. The route to the Collector's bungalow, where the Viceregal party stay, was very sparsely ornamented, and only two or three triumphal arches, beyond the station precincts, have been constructed.

Lady Dufferin, being still detained by the illness of Lord Claudeboye at Lucknow, will not rejoin the Viceroy until after his arrival at Bombay.

The train left Delhi at twenty minutes to three on Friday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, Bombay and Baroda Railway, Colonel Bisset, the Agent, joining it at Abu. Mr. Shepherd, Commissioner of the Northern Division, met the train at Palanpur on behalf of the Bombay Government. The Viceroy's suite included the Private, Military, and Foreign Secretaries, Major Loch and Lieutenant Gordon, A.D.C.'s, Mr. Evans Gordon, Attaché, Foreign Office, Mr. Macferran, Assistant Private Secretary. Admission to the railway station was limited to members of the Municipality and a few of the leading citizens, besides the Civil and Military Officers of the Station. Mr. Reid, Collector Ahmedabad, headed the reception on the platform, being supported by General Gillespie, Commanding the Northern Division, General Carnegy, from Deesa, Mr. Ashton, Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, Bombay and Baroda Railway, Mr. Sleater, Chief Engineer, Colonel La Touche, Major Osborne, Executive Engineer, Major Forjett, Commanding the Prince of Wales' Grenadiers, Captain Pelle, Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Shortland, Commanding the East Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain Young. The Bombay and Baroda Railway Volunteers were represented by Captain Lynde and Lieutenant Doig. Prominent among the native residents present were the Desai of Patri and the Kazi of Shahpur.

A/2, Royal Artillery, fired a salute. As the Viceroy left the train, they also horsed the Viceregal carriages to the Collector's bungalow. A Squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, who have specially marched from Deesa, acted as an escort. A guard of honour, with the Queen's colours, under Captain Riley, formed up outside the station, and another guard, with Regimental colours, under Lieutenant Schneider, awaited the arrival at the Collector's residence, both being furnished by the Prince of Wales, Grenadiers. Mr. Holland, Superintendent, had charge of the Railway Police arrangements. The Viceroy waited on the platform whilst a number of presentations were made, and, before leaving, hundreds of lamps illumined the premises, showing the decorations, for which Mrs. Earl was responsible, to advantage.

The Viceroy was unable, through slight indisposition, to receive the Municipal Address early this morning. The Municipal Commissioners accordingly were received at two this afternoon. Mr. Raoobhai Chotalal, the President, read the Address, which was illuminated and wrapped in *kinkob* cloth, and ran as follows :—

"May it please your Excellency,—In behalf of the inhabitants of this City, we, the President and Members of the Municipal Board of Ahmedabad, feel it a pleasant duty to be able to add our loyal welcome to the numerous manifestations of respect which your Excellency has already met with in so many places in the course of your tours through the dominions of this Great Empire. In your Excellency we recognise the representative of our noble and generous Queen-Empress, whose subjects we are proud to be, and whose welfare, we may be permitted to add, forms one of the leading objects of our humble desires. We beg leave also to offer our cordial but deeply respectful welcome to Lady Dufferin, whose philanthropy in the cause of the suffering women of India is the theme of grateful admiration throughout the length and breadth of this country. Ahmedabad has special reason to appreciate the honour now conferred on it by your Excellency; for this is the first occasion on which it receives a Viceroy and Governor-General of India within its precincts. Our City has undergone many vicissitudes of fortune since its foundation, just four hundred and seventy-five years ago. It has passed through five periods—two of greatness and two of decay alternately—and one of revival. The last began with the advent of the British Government, under whose fostering care and even-handed justice it has now attained a prosperity, which though not quite so brilliant as in the days of the Mahomedan Rulers, is more universally distributed and permeates to the masses of the people, who enjoy the blessings of peace as well as a security of life and property hitherto unknown in the annals of the country, and therefore all the more beneficial. The spread of education among the various classes at so much cost to the State; the measures introduced in the direction of Local Self-Government; the improvement in the sanitary condition of our towns and villages; the policy of technical training recently formulated by Government; these are matters which tend gradually to rouse the people to a sense of their being; they have infused new life and vigour in them. We are exceedingly thankful for these benefits, which we owe entirely to the benevolence of the British Government. We respectfully solicit your Excellency's good offices in the matter of the contemplated change in the constitution of the Guzerat College by Government withdrawing from its management, and leaving us to our own resources with a mere grant-in-aid. We are convinced that the time has not yet come when our College can flourish independently of the Educational Department, and we would respectfully urge that it was on the understanding of this association being maintained that most of the donors contributed to the Fund. The construction of Railways and Telegraphs and the facilities of postal communication have added considerably to the field of commercial enterprise within the reach of Ahmedabad, and we are grateful to say that it occupies at present an important position among the trade centres of Western India. It would be a boon not only to Ahmedabad but to the other parts of Guzerat and Kathiawar also, where the contemplated extension of the Railway from Godhra to Rutlam taken in hand and carried to completion. Your Excellency is doubtless aware that the Central Indian trade to and from the western coast of India flowed through that route formerly. We should have wished that your Excellency could have spared a longer time for your sojourn in our midst. But short as your Excellency's stay is to be, we trust that your Excellency will find it pleasant and agreeable. As objects of interest likely to afford your Excellency some pleasure, we may mention our mosques and rozas, or mausoleums, which serve to illustrate the ancient splendour of our City, and we hope that your Excellency will be able to see some of the principal monuments among them. Government have lately devoted a great deal of attention to the preservation of these edifices, and much good has already been effected by the repair and partial restoration of some of them. Our brocades and laces and silk goods will also convey to your Excellency an idea of our local industry. As observed by the author of the *Gazetteer*, the manufacturing prosperity of Ahmedabad hangs, as of old, on three threads—cotton, silk and gold—and we need scarcely say that the manufactures connected with them give employment to a very large section of our population."

Lord Dufferin, in reply, said :—"It gives me great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and to listen to the words of cordial welcome with which you have just greeted me; it is especially gratifying also for me to receive your expressions of loyalty towards our Queen-Empress, and I will take a fitting opportunity of transmitting them to Her Majesty. My only regret is that Lady Dufferin has not been able to accompany me, to learn from your own lips how much her efforts in the cause of the suffering women of India are appreciated by the inhabitants of this town. Lahali, however, not fail to let her know that here in Ahmedabad that work has your grateful sympathies. You are kind enough to say that you would have wished me to remain a longer time in your midst, and I can assure you that I should willingly have done so, for in reading and studying the annals of the Indian Empire, I have always considered that the history of Guzerat forms one of its most interesting chapters; and here in this city, there still remain many of its most splendid and noteworthy monuments. These I should have wished to examine in detail, but unfortunately the shortness of my stay will admit of a very cursory inspection. I am glad to find, however, that though you are proud of those architectural records of past political greatness, and jealously preserve those beautiful edifices inherited from your ancestors, you have not been unmindful of the changes of the times, and that you have imbibed in a very high degree that spirit of modern progress which aims at increasing the material and moral welfare of the population. Recent statistics show that this is now one of the most flourishing provinces of the Empire, and I need hardly say that I shall watch with solicitude and sympathy your further efforts in that direction. It would be at once unnecessary and presumptuous in me to offer you any suggestions as to the best manner in which your local industries and manufacturing prosperity might be further developed, because you are much better acquainted than I can possibly be with the local conditions upon which success depends, and you have given tangible proofs that you are fully conscious of the elementary truth that improvement in general and technical education is the fundamental requisite for this success. All I can do in this respect is, to give you the assurance that any proposals which may be sent up to the Government of India for the development of the natural resources of the District will receive our most careful and sympathetic attention."

Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, then presented the Commissioners one by one to the Viceroy, who afterwards inspected a quantity of *kinkob* exhibited by the local merchants as specimens of their manufacture.

The Viceregal party left the Collector's house at four o'clock, to drive though the city, inspecting the mosques, rozas and the more famous ruins.

A dinner party takes place to night, and the departure has been fixed for eleven in the morning instead of seven, as previously announced. This will necessitate an alteration in the Baroda arrangements, as the Viceroy does not lengthen his stay there. Considerable disappointment is felt among the promoters of the recent public meeting of the citizens that the Viceroy is unable to receive an address prepared by them.

Rao Bahadur Bechardas, chairman of the public meeting, and Khan Saheb Cowasji Muncherjee, wrote asking permission to present the address, copy of which was forwarded beforehand. A telegram in reply referred them to the Collector for arrangement. It was intimated that the Viceroy could not accept the address as then drafted, and its terms were amended by omitting the sentence to which exception was taken.

Last night, after the Viceroy's arrival, the Collector wrote announcing that his Excellency was unable to receive more than one address from the citizens during his short stay, and had already arranged to receive one from the Municipality which is the accredited representative of their city. It is intended to forward an address to the Viceroy by post. It was adopted in a meeting of two or three thousand persons, and was signed on their behalf by twenty-four citizens, including bankers, merchants, traders and several past and present Municipal Commissioners. The address as amended reads as follows :—

"May it please your Excellency,—We crave most respectfully your Excellency's gracious permission to approach your Excellency, on behalf of the people of Ahmedabad, and to accord your Excellency a hearty welcome as the first august representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, who has come to this humble city, the renowned capital of Guzerat. We solicit permission to state that the province of Guzerat yield to no other portion of the Empire in its attachment to the British rule; it has ever since the establishment of British supremacy been remarkable for its firm devotion and peaceful habits, and nowhere are the benefits of peace more appreciated than in Guzerat. We feel sure that your Excellency sets a higher value on a genuine expression of popular loyalty to the British Crown than on mere outward exhibitions which are not always a real index of popular sentiment. We sincerely wish that we had the means adequately to convey by outward demonstrations the devotion and loyalty which we entertain towards the Queen-Empress and your Excellency as Her Majesty's honoured representative. We beg permission to invite your Excellency to visit the renowned monuments of architecture for which this city is so well known. We hope that they will not fail to prove interesting to your Excellency. Tours like this are sure to bear good fruits, and we confidently hope that the experience and information which your Excellency is so carefully gathering will be utilized for the good and the elevation of her Majesty's subjects entrusted to your Excellency's care. We beg permission humbly to assure your Excellency that the boon of Local Self-Government conferred by your Excellency's illustrious predecessor and continued by your Excellency is deeply and gratefully appreciated by the people of Guzerat. We sincerely trust that your Excellency's term of office may be the means of widening still further the basis of Local Self-Government, since we submit, it is one of the most effective means of interesting the people in the stability of the British rule. We need not state to a statesman of your Excellency's wide experience and reputation, the desirability of completing the foundation of Local Self-Government by introducing into the Provincial and Supreme Councils the principle of representation. We do not lose sight of the difficulties and considerations that beset the question, but we trust that your Excellency will recognise that the time is now ripe when a beginning at least should be made in that direction. We sincerely hope that your Excellency's administration will be signalised by the introduction of the principle at an early date. Your Excellency's endeavours to restore the financial equilibrium of the Indian Exchequer have the hearty appreciation of the Indian community. We submit that some limitation on the ever growing Home Charges is the first condition of the financial safety of this vast Empire. The great increase in the military expenditure is another matter which deserves your Excellency's earnest attention. The just adjustment of these Charges between the British and the Indian Exchequers is a matter which Her Majesty's Indian subjects look upon your Excellency to secure. The substitution of qualified native agency for some portion at least of the costly foreign one is a matter deserving of your Excellency's earnest consideration. We hope the Finance Committee will be able to recommend real reductions in all branches of the administration. It unfortunately it be found necessary in future to add still further the burdens of taxation, we submit that the duties on imported goods will be reimposed. We loyally acquiesce in the necessity represented by the Government for the imposition of the income tax, we crave permission, however, to point out that in a country like this the practical working of it is attended with much oppression and injustice; we trust your Excellency's visit may be the means of mitigating these evils here, and that eventually your Excellency will feel disposed to do away with a tax whose operation is practically inseparable from oppression and injustice. The advice repeatedly given by the Government of India as regards the cautions to be observed in carrying out the scheme of municipal government has been, we regret to say, disregarded by the Municipality of this city. Costly schemes of doubtful utility are proposed and pressed by some of the members of the municipal committee in spite of the earnest opposition of the whole body of the people; a word of advice from your Excellency, we confidently hope, will have the effect of correcting this evil tendency. We are humbly grateful to your Excellency for the appointment of the Civil Service Commission. We trust that in the result the facilities hitherto enjoyed for obtaining entrance into the Civil Service by open competition will not be curtailed; that the age of admission of native candidates will be increased at least to 21; that the examination will be held in India at the same time and under the same condition as is England, and that the labours of the Commission will result in a far more extensive employment than at present of qualified natives in all branches of the service, including the State Railways (from which they are practically excluded). We beg to submit for your Excellency's serious consideration whether in the interest of the Empire at large some beginning should not be made in the direction of enlisting the services of the native population as volunteers for the defence of the British Empire in India. The people of this city have by voluntary contributions collected a large fund for the maintenance of an Arts College at Ahmedabad, and we are glad to state that under a body of able and conscientious teachers the institution is in a flourishing condition. We are grateful to Government for the substantial guarantee of aid given to it. We trust that no unfounded alarm at the growth of higher education will induce the British Government, either by raising the fees in secondary schools and Colleges or by withdrawing contributions, to depart from its far-sighted policy of patronising liberal education and that the pledges solemnly given for the continuance of the Guzerat College will not be withdrawn. The people of this city and the whole of Guzerat anxiously wish for the continuance of the Guzerat College. We conclude this address by again thanking your Excellency for condescending to visit our city, and by wishing your Excellency a long term of happiness."

DEFEAT OF DACOITS BY HYDERABAD CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

On Wednesday, at Shoaybo, the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, under Colonel Fitzgerald, engaged about 150 dacoits under Nga Yaing, dispersing them with the loss of seventeen killed. The casualties on our side are not mentioned.

THE MADURA LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Mr. Scharlieb, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered an elaborate judgment on Saturday, in the suit brought by Pirisawmy Kotaisawmy Thevar, Subdivision Zemindar of Ramnad, in the Madura district, against T. R. Sawmy Appa Naicker Naidu, minor Zemindar of Guntamanaickanur, also in Madura district. Mr. Willie Grant and Mr. Branson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. B. Shepherd for the accused. In this case it will be remembered that the complainant charged the accused with defamation in that the accused had made a statement to Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., to the effect that the complainant had heavily bribed Mr. C. S. Crole, late Collector of Madura, and that Mr. Crole had written to the complainant, who thereupon wrote to the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur, and got Mr. Garstin a beating. His Worship held that accused had voluntarily made the statement complained of, and had acted without due care and attention and without good faith. The accused had technically defamed the complainant. His Worship thereupon convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

The following are the results of the matches closed this date :—

THE RESIDENT'S STAKES.—400 yards for natives, were won by Narque Chourimoothoo, Madras Sappers, with 34 points. There were fourteen prizes, the lowest score being 28. The British Army and Volunteers' Challenge Plate (twelve aside, distances 200, 500 and 600 yards), was won by the Volunteers, with a score of 937 against the Army score of 942. Serjeant Pope, of the Madras Railway Volunteers, made the highest aggregate score of 90 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1-30 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, left here for Bombay to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Total week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	8,800	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	345,000	"
" " Surats	93,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	22,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 1-16.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight,	1 6 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¼
4½ per cent. "	74¾
3 per cent. Consols	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 1-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £19,800,000; decrease, £200,000; public deposits, £3,100,000; increase, £100,000; other deposits, £23,700,000; increase £500,000; other securities, £23,230,000; increase, £630,000; Notes and Gold, £10,500,000; decrease, £400,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDYA NIGHT, Nov. 6.

10 p.m.	78·3

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	83·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes at Mozambique at noon on Tuesday, the 9th.

LADY REAY, attended by Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, and is staying at Government House, Malabar Point. Lord Reay returns to Bombay on Friday next.

THE High Court, Bombay, re-opens to-day after the October vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who returned to Bombay a few days ago, will preside in the first Division Court on the Original Side.

THE HON. MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE, a member of the Finance Committee, has gone back to Calcutta to attend the sittings of the Committee there.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR leaves Indore for Bombay to day. His Highness the Rao of Cutch is expected on Friday.

IT is rumoured that the office of the Examiner, Marine Accounts, is to be removed from Calcutta to Bombay.

THE office of Minister to the Maharaja Holkar is vacant, Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji having retired from service. The post has been offered to Dewan Bahadur Raghonath Rao of Madras, who has accepted it, and if his services can be spared may be shortly expected back at Indore.

THE latest news from Kabul is that the Ghilzai rising at Ghuzni has been completely suppressed.

IT is asserted that for the present, at any rate, no English tutor will be appointed to take charge of the youthful Scindiah. He will learn the English language from Doctor Crofts, who has just been placed in medical charge of him. The Viceroy agrees with Sir Lepel Griffin, and he, in turn with the late Maharajah, that it is not desirable the son should adopt too many English ways.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham will take furlough after the conclusion of his work with the Finance Committee, preparatory to retirement, and that he will not resume his seat on the Calcutta High Court Bench.

THE Hon. J. W. Quinton has returned from Simla to Allahabad, and resumed charge of his office as Member of the Board of Revenue.

THE subscriptions to the Lord Ulick Browne Fund now amount to nearly Rs. 3,000. The Maharani Surnomoyee and his Highness the Nawab of Murshidabad have each contributed Rs. 500.

THE tenders for the Howrah Municipal Loan of half a lakh amounted to no less Rs. 1,58,000, and the loan was negotiated at Rs. 101-12.

OWING to the large amount of sickness in Sialkot, the medical authorities have recommended that the whole of the British troops in garrison be moved from their barracks into camp. Enteric (typhoid) fever has been very prevalent, and there have been numerous deaths from this disease during the last few months.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY, who has been a devoted follower of the chase in India since the Delhi manœuvres, and who still remains in the country to complete his sporting programme, has bagged no fewer than fourteen tigers, two of whom charged simultaneously and were shot right and left.

A MADRAS civilian, Mr. C. F. MacCartie, at present acting President of the Madras Municipality, has discovered a somewhat novel way of passing the six months' furlough which has just been granted to him. He has volunteered for active service in Upper Burma as a Mounted Volunteer, and, as he is a Lieutenant in the Madras Mounted Infantry, his services have been accepted.

THE *Madras Times* has good reason to believe that Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., Commanding Bangalore Division, will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of Madras in succession to the late Sir Herbert Macpherson. The following are General Rowlands' War Services :—*Crimean Campaign*, 1854-5—Battles of Alma and Inkerman (severely wounded), siege and fall of Sebastopol, assault on the Redan (wounded), and attack on the Quarries. Despatches, Lond. Gaz., 5 Oct. 55. Medal with 3 clasps; V.C.; Brev. of Maj; Kt. of Leg. of Honor; 5th class of Medjidi; Turkish medal; and C.B. *South African War*, 1877-8-9—On special services at Lüneberg, and commanded the troops at the action of Tolako Mountain. Despatches, *Lond. Gaz.* 16 July '78, and 15 and 28 Mar. '79. Medal with clasp.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued at Simla giving the composition of the Public Service Commission. The appointments it contains which are new to the public are—Mr. C. T. Crosthwaite; Mr. H. J. Stokes, Judge of Coimbatore, for official Madras; Mr. W. K. Hudson, indigo planter of Mozufferpore, and Secretary of the Behar Planters' Association, for the Europeans; Mr. W. H. Ryland, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in Calcutta, for the Uncovenanted Service; and Mr. D. S. White, the energetic organiser of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian movement in Southern India, for the Eurasian community.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the grant to Ressaldar-Major Hussein Khan, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a jagir for life, of the annual value of Rs. 800; and to Khan Baba Khan of 200 acres of waste land, in recognition of their services with the Boundary Commission.

PRINCE BISMARCK refuses to embarrass England in Egypt. France and Russia are now, therefore, preparing to work in the matter through Turkey.

AT a Conference of the Gladstonians held at Leeds speeches were delivered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley, who came direct from Hawarden, indicating that the Liberal secessionists would be formally ejected from the ranks of the party. This step, it is expected, may be actually carried out. Lord Hartington in consequence remains in England to organise a Unionist Conference.

The Mandalay Railway has been sold to a private company, who are to take it over when the country is settled.

IN a *Gazette of India* extraordinary, dated 1st November, the following notification is issued :—"On the return to India of the Afghan Boundary Commission, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by officers and men during their two years' absence from British territory. Colonel Sir West Ridgeway and the political officers under his orders have shown skill, judgment, and tenacity in their endeavours to secure the primary objects of the Commission, and the results obtained in other Departments have been highly satisfactory; while the Military Escort, composed of detachments of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 20th Punjab Infantry, have upheld throughout, by discipline, endurance, and good conduct, the credit of Her Majesty's Army. The Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates the members of the Commission upon the completion of their trying duty, and welcomes them back to the British Frontier."

ANOTHER claimant to the Burmese throne has appeared in the Limbin Prince. This enterprising gentleman was formerly a Myoke in Lower Burma; but the invasion of Upper Burma by our troops appears to have suggested to him to follow them, and do a little war on his own account. First a Myoke; then, in official language, a "dacoit"; then, if he is successful at the outset, he may get another step in rank and be recognised as "rebel."

AT the end of the year 1885, there were 232 charitable dispensaries open in Bengal against 230 in the previous year, and the total number of in-patients treated was 25,766, and of out-patients 96,218. This shows an increase compared with the numbers in 1884 of 639 in the in-patients, but a decrease of 4,648 in the out-patients. It is satisfactory to learn from the report of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals that a real interest in sanitation is evinced by the medical officers in charge of these institutions, several of which were models of cleanliness. Owing to the encouragement given by the Civil Surgeons to their subordinates, strict attention was paid to all hygienic arrangements. The death-rate during the year among the in-patients was 15·59 per cent., as compared with 14·75 per cent. in the previous year. The total income of the dispensaries from Government contributions, municipal, local, and other funds, interest on investments, and European and native subscriptions, was Rs. 5,08,683, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,71,942, which left a cash balance at the end of the year of Rs. 36,741. The amount of subscriptions from Europeans was Rs. 16,872, and from Natives Rs. 1,06,185. The latter shows a falling off of nearly Rs. 5,000. The cost of diet of each in-door patient varied from two annas seven pies to six pies per diem.

THE Secretary of State's formal authorisation for the assembly of the new Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces and Oudh says the *Pioneer*, is still only expected. "The final despatch on the subject from this side went home on the 14th of August last. But the reply by cable, which was requested, is apparently to defer to the precedent of a quarter of a century back, when an elaborate document from home, bearing the Secretary of State's signature, ushered a Council into existence in Bengal. However, between this date and the 1st of December, when it is proposed that the provisions of the Councils Act shall take effect here, there is ample time for the required document to arrive. All besides is settled. The Council will consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and nine members, of whom five will be non-officials, and of these non-officials one will be a European and four natives of India. The Legal Remembrancer will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Council."

MR. CLARMONT DANIELL, C.S., Judge of Fatehgarh, who is best known for his works on the Currency Question, has resigned the service. Mr. Daniell saw some active service in the Mutiny and was wounded at Etawah when Joint-Magistrate to Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B. After the Mutiny he became Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi, and then acted as Collector of Shahjahanpur, Benares, Jaunpur, and Fatehgarh, and in 1872 was confirmed as Collector of Cawnpore. He was made a Judge in 1878, and served in that capacity at Gorakhpur, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Moradabad, and Fatehgarh. He twice officiated as a Commissioner, at Allahabad and at Agra, but was never confirmed in that appointment. He was, however, made a First Grade Judge in April 1885. He arrived in India in December 1855, a month before Sir Alfred Lyall; but he was junior to the latter in the Service. There are only seven Civilians senior to Mr. Daniell in the list, and two of these, Messrs. Oldfield and Harrison, are likely to retire in the spring.

CIVIL OFFICERS of the North-West Provinces, who have been on furlough are beginning to flock back as usual at the commencement of the cold weather. Mr. Sells has gone to Meerut as Judge and relieved Mr. Wyer, who was to have gone to Saharanpur in place of Mr. Impey, posted to Naini Tal, *vice* Mr. Giles, appointed Under-Secretary, and Mr. Casey who has overstayed his leave; but it is believed it is now possible that Mr. Wyer may stay at Meerut. Mr. Burkitt goes back to Muttra, relieving Mr. Alexander; and Mr. J. Kennedy is posted to Etawah as Collector, relieving Mr. Hoey. Mr. Neil returns to Bareilly; but Mr. Ferrar, of Etah, who was due in December, has obtained an extension of leave for ten months. Mr. J. C. Williams, who has been at home for nearly four years, is at last coming out, but it is not easy to fit him with an appointment. Messrs. D. Roberts, Denniston, Redfern, Hardy, Pears, and Fraser are all due very shortly, but are not posted as yet. Mr. J. H. Fisher, who was at Etawah, has been posted to Hamirpur as Collector, ousting Mr. Whish; and Colonel Fisher, who retires from Civil employ on reaching 55 years of age, will be succeeded in Garhwal by Mr. J. S. Campbell, a Civilian of only three years' standing. Mr. H. B. Harington, Officiating Commissioner of Rai Bareilly, completes his 55th year on the 18th instant, and will have to retire, unless he is granted an extension of service.

MAJOR GEORGE M. MOORE, R.A., who has been Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras since 1st April, 1884, has sent in his papers, and will retire from the Army in order to take up the appointment of Acting President of the Madras Municipality, which has been conferred upon him by his Excellency. Mr. MacCartie, C.S., late Acting President, has left Madras for Burma and joins the Mounted Infantry commanded by Major Symons, and Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, C.S., the *pucka* President, now on furlough in Europe, will not return to the Municipality, but will be otherwise provided for. Major Moore will probably not vacate his present appointment until the 7th proximo, the date of the Governor's retirement. The duties of President will be discharged meanwhile by Mr. P. Ramasawmy Chetty, Vice-President.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regrets to learn that the Commissioner of the Presidency Division is unable to report favourably on the Native Press of Calcutta. Mr. Smith writes :—"Of late years there has been a considerable increase in the number of newspapers published at Calcutta. These papers are circulated in the Mofusil, and the number of their readers is increasing with the advance of education. The tone of the press, as reflected in the native papers, has been generally antagonistic to the legislative and administrative action of the Government. The expedition to Burma and its annexation have been the subject of the specially hostile animadversions. The rancorous antipathy to the European community, which has been a marked feature of the press for some years now, has not abated. It seems to me to be the deliberate aim of the writers to excite and keep alive feelings of hostility to Europeans. Every crime of which a European is charged is accepted as true and as typical of the conduct of Europeans generally. If inquiry proves it false, the papers continue to assert its truth, and declare the decision to be only a result of the gross partiality of the courts, impugning alike the Mofusil tribunal and the High Court." The Commissioner also records an attempt at extortion from a native landholder. A young Bengali, a constant contributor to the Calcutta native papers, wrote to the zemindar that he had been informed that the zemindar had been guilty of high-handed and oppressive conduct, and riot, and demanding Rs. 500 to suppress the reports. The zemindar, however, prosecuted, and the young man was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, a sentence which was upheld on appeal.

AN expert in coal-mining has recently visited the Singareni Coal Fields, and reports that the mineral is of as good a class as can be procured in India, far excelling the Central Provinces coal. It is a good locomotive coal and the small or slack will no doubt make a first-class smithy coal. Some of it will also "coke," but it is believed that the expense that would be incurred in picking out this "special" matter would not pay the Company. "Mr. Molesworth," says the *Deccan Times*, "deserves great credit for the energy and skill he has shown in opening out an old shaft that had been sunk 12 years ago, out of which he is at present drawing about 10 tons a day. He has also started sinking an 18 feet shaft three-quarters of a mile from the old one in a north-westerly direction where the coal promises to be thicker, at a lower depth. A ventilating shaft which will also act as an incline for men to get out of No. 1 shaft has been put in hand. Every effort is being made to prove the "field" a good and lucrative concern. Evidently Messrs. Watson and Stewart have made a very happy selection in Mr. Molesworth. The mine will in six months' time produce 40 tons per day. We may also remark that the expert saw stacks of large and slack coal which are reported to have been cut some 12 years back. These have shown no signs of firing. The large is being used in the portable engine at work at the mine, and it gives a good clear fire; no clinker, and little or no ash. The slack for smithy purposes, the foreman in charge pronounces, is fitted to heat and weld iron almost as well as English coal. It is indeed a matter for sincere congratulation that so material an aid to the development of the country should now be opened out almost at our very doors."

THE last issue of the *Folk-Lore Journal* contains the first of a series of papers by Captain R. C. Temple on the folk-lore of the Punjab. Captain Temple has now a collection of 350 different works published in the various languages of the Punjab, which faithfully represent current popular literature. It is on these that the present essay is based, careful abstract of the various works having been prepared.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley returned to Bombay last week, after spending his six months' leave on the Continent. He spent most of his time in travelling in Switzerland, where he was much benefited in health. In addition to his duty as a Judge, he has resumed his other duties as President of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and as Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Corps. He visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals on Friday evening last, and also went over the Bombay Veterinary College, and had a long talk with Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel, Principal of the College, in regard to the management of the hospital, and conduct of the college. Mr. Bayley seemed to be much pleased with various improvements introduced in connection with both the institutions. There are at present more than a hundred indoor animal patients at the hospital for treatment.

THE new Franco-Chinese treaty has given great umbrage to the French merchants of Tonquin, who complain that they were not consulted as to its terms, and assert that it would be a thousand times better to maintain the *statu quo ante* than enforce a convention so damaging to the interests of Franco-Tonkingese commerce.

IT is now denied that Admiral Lang has lost the good graces of the Chinese authorities on account of the position he has taken up in connection with the brawl at Nagasaki; on the contrary, it is confidently affirmed that the first Lord of the new Chinese Admiralty (Viceroy Li Hung Chang) is very well pleased with his behaviour.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, will, on arrival from England, be detained at Colaba until the spring, when it will be sent to the Murree Hills on relief by the No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, from Burma.

THE detachment of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, at Satara, consisting of two companies, will be relieved on the 23rd November by a detachment of like strength from the same corps, leaving Ahmednuggur on the 9th November. The relieved detachment is timed to reach Ahmednuggur on the 6th December.

THE detachment from the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, numbering 6 officers and 296 men, with the band and colours, left Poona on the 4th instant for Baroda, for duty during the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy to the Gaekwar.

THE half battery, No. 4/1 Lancashire Division, from Rawul Pindi, arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd instant, for Burma, and will embark with the Commander-in-Chief. The relief of the No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Toungoo, by the 4-1 Lancashire Division, has been postponed until the spring.

THE following is the programme of the tour of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Names of Places.	Date.	Railway Time.
Dep.—Poona	Wednesday, 10th Nov.	12 noon.
Arr.—Bombay	Wednesday, 10th Nov.	7 p. m.
Dep.—Bombay	Friday, 26th Nov.	.....
Arr.—Aden	Thursday, 2nd Dec.	.....
Dep.—Aden	Tuesday, 7th Dec.	.....
Arr.—Bombay	Tuesday, 14th Dec.	.....
Dep.—Bombay	Friday, 17th Dec.	7-30 a.m.
Arr.—Deolali	Friday, 17th Dec.	2-10 p.m.
Dep.—Deolali	Saturday, 18th Dec.	2-30 p.m.
Arr.—Kalian	Saturday, 18th Dec.	7-18 p.m.
Dep.—Kalian	Saturday, 18th Dec.	11-10 p.m.
Arr.—Poona	Sunday, 19th Dec.	5-45 a.m.

THE Commissary-General for Transport leaves Simla on tour to-day, after which communications of an ordinary nature should be addressed to Calcutta. He will arrive at Futtegurh on the 10th November, Hissar on 13th November, Quetta on 18th November, Peshawar on 25th November, Rawalpindi on 28th, Mian Mir on the 30th November, and Umballa on

lifeless steed in anything but a showy attitude, treaded his way remarkably swift, and romped in the winner.

9. Special Race.—Ten lengths of the Bath. 1st prize, a Cup. 2nd, a Spirit Flask.

E. B. Goslin	1
C. Pinsent	2
Thos. Pillow	3

Six entered, but the ten lengths proved too much for the rest, and the race resulted as above, Goslin winning by a length and a half. A short distance separated the second and third.

INDIAN ETHNOLOGICAL INQUIRY.

REFERENCE has been already made to the letter which Professor MAX MÜLER has written to Mr. H. H. Risley on the subject of Ethnology and caste. But his remarks will have so much interest for the many who are interested in these subjects in India, that we quote from them fully, as below :—

Both from a practical and scientific point of view, the inquiries which, with the sanction of the Indian Government, you have set on foot will, I have no doubt, be productive of most valuable results. They will enable the statesman to understand more thoroughly many of the traditional beliefs, local customs, and doop-rooted prejudices of those whom he has to influence and to control,—nay, they may possibly help the native inhabitants of India also to gain a truer insight into the meaning of many of their apparently irrational custom and a more correct appreciation of the original purport of their religious faiths and superstitions.

But apart from the practical utility of such a survey, as is contemplated by you and your colleagues, its value to the scholar and the student of ethnology can hardly be over-estimated. India with the immense variety of its inhabitants, representing almost every stage from the lowest to the highest in the progress of civilization, is the most promising country for a scientific study of the development of the human race. Ethnology, though a science of very ancient date, has of late attracted very general attention, and has extended its influence over many important branches of philosophy. The words of Charron's repeated by Pope, '*La vraye science et le vrai étude de l'homme c'est l'h omme,*' seem at last to have come true, and there is hardly a problem connected with the origin of man and the faculties of the human mind which has not been illuminated of late by fitful rays proceeding from the science of ethnology.

But, as you truly observe, 'many of the ethnological speculations of recent years have been based far too exclusively upon comparatively unverified accounts of the customs of savages of the lowest type,' and as an inevitable result, the whole science of ethnology has lost much of the prestige which it formerly commanded. It has almost ceased to be a true science in the sense in which it was conceived by Prichard, Humboldt, Waitz and others, and threatens to become a mere collection of amusing anecdotes and moral parodoxes. It is a science in which the mere amateur can be of great use, but which requires for its successful cultivation the wide knowledge of the student of physical science and the critical accuracy of the scholar.

The questions which you have drawn up and the leading principles which you recommend for the guidance of your *collaborateurs*, seem to me excellent. If you could consult the annual reports of the American Bureau of Ethnology, and more particularly the excellent papers of its Director, Mr. J. W. Powell, you would find them, *mutatis mutandis*, very useful for your own purposes.

If I may point out some dangers which seem to me to threaten the safe progress of ethnological inquiry in India and everywhere else, they are the same to which you yourself have called attention. Foremost among them I should mention the vagueness of the ordinary ethnological terminology which has led to much confusion of thought, and ought to be remedied *ferro et igne*. You are fully aware of the mischief that is produced by employing the terminology of Comparative Philology in an ethnological sense. I have uttered the same warning again and again. In my letter to the Chevalier Bunsen, on the Turanian languages, published as far back as 1853, I devoted a whole chapter to pointing out the necessity of keeping these two lines of research—the Philological and the Ethnological—completely separate, at least for the present. In my later works, too, I have protested as strongly as I could against the unholy alliance of these two sciences—Comparative Philology and Ethnology. But my warnings have been of little effect, and such is the influence of evil communications, that I myself cannot plead quite not guilty as to having used linguistic terms in an ethnological sense. Still it is an evil that ought to be resisted with all our might. Ethnologists persist in writing of *Aryans, Shemites,* and *Turanians, Ugrians, Dravidians, Kolarians, Bantu* races &c., forgetting that these terms have nothing to do with blood, or bones, or hair, or facial angles, but simply and solely with language. Aryans are those who speak Aryan languages, whatever their colour, whatever their blood. In calling them Aryans we predicate nothing of them except that the grammar of their language is Aryan. The classification of Aryans and Shemites is based on linguistic grounds, and on nothing else, and it is only because languages must be spoken by somebody that we may allow ourselves to speak of language as synonymous with peoples.

We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by sacred law books. The very fact of their forbidding intermarriages, between different races shows that human natnre was too strong for them. Intermarriages, whether forbidden or sanctioned by the law, took place and we know that the consequence of one single intermarriage might tell in a few generations on thousands of people. Here, then, there is a promising field for the ethnologist, if only he will shut his ears to the evidence of language. As the philologist classifies his languages without asking a single question by whom they were spoken, let the ethnologist classify his skulls without inquiring what language had its *habitat* in them. After each has finished his classification, it will be time for the ethnologist or the linguist to compare their results, but not till then; otherwise we shall never arrive at truly scientific conclusions.

If you were to issue an interdict against any of your *collaborateurs*, using linguistic terms in an ethnological sense, I believe, that your "Ethnological Survey of India" would inaugurate a new and most important era both in the science of language and in the science of man. And while I am speaking of the confusion of terms with regard to language and race, may I point out a similar danger which seems to me to threaten your searches into the origin of castes and tribes in India. On this point also you have to a certain extent anticipated my apprehensions and I need not fear that you will misapprehend my remarks, though they can only be very short and imperfect.

Caste is a European word, but it has become so completely naturalised in India, that the vagueness of its meaning seems to have reacted even on the native mind. The Sanskrit word for caste is *Varna*, literally colour, or Gati, literally kith. But though the original meaning of these words is clear, it is well-known how much their meaning has varied during different periods in the history of Indian society. As to colour, there are now true Brahmans in the south of India as black as Pariahs; as to kith and kin, whatever the orthodox doctrine may be, the Brahmans themselves are honest enough to confess that even in the earliest times Kshatriyas became Brahmans, such as Viswamitra; nay more, outsiders, such as the carpenters under Bribu, were admitted to the Brahmanic community and endowed with Brahmanic gods the Bibhus (see Chips from a a German Workshop II, page 131, and my article on *Caste*, ibid, pp. 301-359). What took place during the Vedic period, is taking place, as Sir Alfred Lyall has so well shown at the present day, only we must take care not to ascribe to the proselytizing spirit of the Brahmans, what is simply the result of the religious and social flunkeyism of the lower races of India.

Caste ought to be carefully distinguished from school *Kavana*, from race and family, "*Gotra* and *Kula*." This subject is beset with many difficulties and I do not myself profess to see quite clearly on the many intricate questions connected with it. With regard to the early history of races and families, there is a rich literature in Sanscrit, and it would be very desirable if you could secure the assistance of a really learned pundit to give you a clear and full account of what can be known from these sources. Some of them are of very ancient date. Thus you will find in the Vedic Grihya-sutras a list of Brahmanic Gotras (see my History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, pages 379-388), and, strauge to say, you will see that the interdict against marriages between members of the same Gotra is by no means so universal as it is supposed to be. Even in some of the statements set forth in those Brahmanic treatises may seem to represent *pia vota* rather than real facts, we must not forget that such theories have often very powerfully influenced the latter development of social life in India. I have no doubt that with proper precautions you might derive most valuable help from educated natives, who know the meaning of the terms taken from their own language, and how far they really correspond with the terms which we use in English.

It seems to me a dangerous habit to transfer terms which have their proper and well-defined meaning in one country to similar objects in other countries. It is, of course, very tempting when we see in India—nay, almost in every country of the world,—two or more vertical stones with another on the top of them, to greet them as cromlechs. But a cromlech is a stone-monument erected by Celtic people, and to speak of cromlechs in India is apt to be misleading. It is far better to describe each class of rude stone-monuments by itself, and, if possible, to call them by their own local name. In that way their individual features will not be overlooked, and this is of great importance,—nay, often, of greater importance,—than to perceive the general similarity of such stone-monuments in the most distant quarters of our globe.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON PULPIT WORK.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Oct. 15 delivered an address in the City Temple to clergymen, ministers, and students of all denominations upon pulpit work, and related subjects. Upon entering the church with Dr. Parker, Mr. Beecher was received with rounds of enthusiastic applause, the audience rising at the same time. After a few explanatory remarks from Dr Parker, Mr. Beecher, standing at the reading-desk, rose to deliver his address, but was met with cries of "Pulpit, pulpit"—the wish being general that he should speak from the pulpit. "I shall not," said the Rev. gentleman, with decision. Proceeding with his subject he said: In the first place, is that true which is being reported up and down through the papers? Has the pulpit lost its power? Is it going to lose it? Are other agencies of instruction in general dispossessing it of the public ear? Was its power due to the fact that it rose in an ignorant age, and that it had therefore by the law of development dug its own grave? What was the power of the pulpit but primarily the power of preaching? The question therefore, should be changed into, not, Is the pulpit losing its power? but, Is preaching losing power? He held that preaching was simply the extension of that which had existed from the beginning, and in all forms of society. It was the application of personal emotion and thought to living people. It was not teaching alone. It was the power of one living man to lay himself, with his thought and his emotion, on the heart and intelligence of another living man. The mother was the first preacher. The mother's heart murmuring to the child's heart, that was preaching. That was the thing that was power in its very origin. The art of preaching might be laid aside, but it might be resumed again. It might be weak in one generation, but it came up again in the next. It was overlaid oftentimes by philosophical discussions, and other things—(laughter)—but it was not dead, nor smothered. He heard it said that the newspaper was going to dispossess the preacher. (Laughter.) The newspaper was a carrier of preaching. It did not invent news—(loud laughter)—at least it ought not to do so, (Laughter.) It was going to widen the sphere of the preacher. It was the auxiliary, not the leader. Nor could science make any pretension to take the place of the preacher. We were greatly indebted to it, but if it were right, science was the commentary upon God's word, clearing up many doubts and destroying many dogmas. Science could not bring soul-comfort to man. It was only religion which could bring comfort and life to man. Science was a king, religion was the man that walked with him. Once the office of the preacher was not a tempting office. When the apostles had to suffer and die for their faith, there were not so many candidates then as now. (Laughter.) It was right that a minister should consider his support, but he had better not go into the business on that account. (Cheers and laughter.) When God called a man to preach, as a good old Methodist said, he always called folks to come and hear him. (Laughter.) He wished to read, but he had not a Bible to read from. (Dr. Parker: "There is a Bible on the premises.") (Laughter.) Reading from Philippians, he impressed upon his hearers the necessity of humility. Dealing with the vexed question of orthodoxy, he said, he did not object to denominations, but there were some who snuffed on those who did not agree in detail with them, and said, "He's off the track." No man was off the track who was true to Jesus Christ. (Cheers.) Addressing the ministers present, he said, in conclusion, "You will have the most glorious career, if you are fit for it, that is open to man. Don't be daunted by any discouragement. Hold on and work to the end." (Cheers.)

At the close of his address questions were invited. One minister asked if he would preach somewhere in London on Sunday evening, so that those who could not hear him in the morning might have a chance of listening to him

Mr. Beecher: I would be perfectly willing to preach at St. Paul's or Westminster. (Vociferous cheering.)

Answering a question on the subject of retribution, he declared, with great deliberation, that any one who believed in the barbaric doctrine of retribution who got married, or went into society, or even smiled, was a monster. (Great sensation.)

Several ministers at once rose in protest, and one in the gallery, interrupting the Rev. gentleman's explanation, declared that it was the doctrine of the Bible.

Mr. Beecher, continuing, said he preferred to work by the fear that sprang from love, and not from the fear begotten of belief in the barbaric theory of hell, which was not according to the mind nor the will of the New Testament.

Many of Mr. Beecher's replies were sprinkled with interesting personal reminiscences. He did not, he said, consider himself a good preacher. With one of his earlier sermons he "knocked over thirteen men, and he never had a fish-bite before," but when he tried the experiment of a similar sermon a second time he failed: there was not one man knocked over. Though admitting that to some over-cautious young ministers, the writing and reading of sermons was a great help, he recommended them to think on their feat as soon as possible. In his own case "an audience always put him in possession of everything he had got."

A THOUSAND SHEEP POISONED.

THE mail from South Africa brings tidings of another of those wholesale poisonings of sheep that have happened from time to time, filling the minds of the farmers with consternation in the localities where they occur. This time it is a farmer in the Bloemfontein district whose stock has been so ruthlessly destroyed, and to the extent of nearly a thousand sheep. The particulars of the case must be of special interest to all owners of sheep. The dip used was one of the best known of the class distinguished as powder dips (arsenical), and has long had the reputation of being prepared with great care. We believe the farmer used it with some degree of confidence, in face of the printed statement with each package to the effect that this powder dip might be used with perfect safety if the directions were followed. Unfortunately, the results have contradicted this. The directions were followed with ordinary care, yet nearly a thousand of the sheep dipped were poisoned. How did this occur? It appears the sheep were suffering from scabs, and twice dipping, at an interval of a fortnight, was considered desirable. A large dipping tank was used, that contained some of the solution of the same dip held over from a previous dipping. This was added to in the usual manner, and the flock was dipped. Owing to the hot weather or some other cause, this dipping caused some soreness and inflammation of the pelt (or skin of the animals), but much attention was not paid to it. The sheep were dipped a second time, as recommended in the directions accompanying the dip, with the result that afterwards nearly a thousand of them died, and in great agonies, caused, as has since been proved, by the absorption of arsenic through the skin. The case appears to be a good deal analogous to that which occurred at Berwick-on-Tweed some years since, when 850 sheep were poisoned.—*Field.*

THE COLLIERY DISASTER IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

AN inquest was opened on Friday, Oct. 8, at Worthington, Leicestershire, in connection with the fatal disaster which happened at the Staunton Colliery a few days before, when the proprietor, Mr. John Lakin, his two sons, and a lad named Stewart were suffocated by choke-damp. The father of Stewart said that if he had known, his lad would never have gone into that part of the mine, as he (the witness) had been there before and knew the danger. He told his son on the previous Sunday not to go there for any one. He and his son were at work in the dips near where a hole had been driven into an old working; and while at work their lights were extinguished by the choke-damp. They called for assistance. William Lakin, one of the deceased, came down, and the witness went forward with a bundle of hay to stop the hole up, but he failed on account of the choke-damp. The witness at this time began to ramble in his statement, and he was ordered to retire for the time, as he was drunk. Joseph Stenson, collier, said that on Saturday week he bored, a hole about 4 ft. long by about 2 ft. in diameter into an old working, to allow some water to run off. John Lakin, senior, and William Lakin were there at the time. They tried the hole with a lamp first, to see if there was gas present. The coroner (to the Government Inspector): What would have happened supposing there had been fire? The Inspector: It would have blown them all out of the pit. The witness continued that in testing the hole with a naked candle the, found the current of air running strong from the new working into the old pit. The witness went about thirty yards in one direction in the old working, and William Lakin a short distance in another. Mr. John Lakin, senior, and his son agreed that the hole should be kept open; but the witness recommended that it should be closed. It was left open. When the witness went into the old workings he took a naked candle. Evidence having been given as to the death of the deceased men being due to choke-damp, the coroner said that, as far as the inquiry had gone, it appeared to him that every rule for the protection of life in mines had been entirely and systematically neglected. He ventured to think that, with all his long experience, the Government Inspector had never known an instance where the rules provided by the Act of Parliament for the safety of life had been so systematically neglected. Possibly more would come to light when the mine was examined, and with that object the inquiry was adjourned.

FRENCH HOSTILITY TOWARDS GERMANY.

THE French Press is again manifesting hostility towards Germany, and seizures have been made in Paris of cartoons ridiculing Prince Bismarck. This display of feeling has been provoked by the discussion of the prospect of an occupation of Bulgaria by the Russian forces. This (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says) has revived the apprehensions lest France, feeling over-confidence in her regenerated army, should deem the opportunity a fitting one to attempt to regain her lost provinces :—

"I have already drawn attention to the current belief that General Boulanger contemplated once more trying conclusions with the Germans, and, though such an intention has been repudiated on his behalf, it is notorious that he himself has taken no step to correct the prevalent impression. Hardly a day passes without his special mouthpiece, the *France Militaire*, prophesying war with Germany at an early date. Another paper, recently started in the Boulanger interest, *L'Etoile*, in an article entitled '*La Guerre Frochaine*,' informs the world that 'the army thinks it right that it should be known at home as well as abroad that after fifteen years spent in the silent reparation of her disaster, France has regained the rank in Europe which belongs to her. France is now conscious of her recuperation; she should confidently draw her sword from the scabbard. The activity of General Boulanger, which disquiets the inhabitants of the country across the Rhine, reassures patriots at home.' It is hardly likely that Germany would be goaded into war by newspaper articles; but if this outcry for war be continued much longer, it must tell on public opinion. The public will come to believe that it is encouraged, and if once that belief came to be entertained in Germany, it might lead to consequences of the gravest character."

In Berlin the hostility of the French Press is regarded with great composure. Statistics are quoted to prove that Germany has 3½ millions of soldiers, and, consequently, over half a million more than France, even taking the number most favourable to the latter. Moreover, the entire German army will be armed with repeating rifles much sooner than the French. The newest patterns of German guns, too, are much better than the system adopted by the French, not to speak of the superiority of the German artillery drill. Germany is prepared for war at any moment; but nobody in Berlin believes in the early outbreak of hostilities with France any more than in a Franco-Prussian alliance.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

SENOR SAGASTA has formed a Cabinet more Conservative than the last Spanish Administration, with a view to pacify the less advanced Liberals who did not approve the clemency shown to the ringleaders of the insurrection. Senor Alonzo Martinez remains as Minister of Justice, Senor Leony Castello and Senor Navarro Rodrigo, distinguished members of the Right Centre, accept the Home and Colonial Offices. General Castillo, the new War Minister, is not a politician, but distinguished himself as the defender of Bilbao during the siege in the last Carlist war. Admiral Rodrigues Arias, the new Minister of Marine, is popular with the navy, and was Maritime Prefect of Cadiz arsenal. Senor Puigcerver remains Finance Minister. The new Cabinet contains, however, besides Senor Moret and Senor Puigcerver, another equally moderate democrat in the person of the Minister for the Colonies, Senor Balaguer, a Catalan poet, who in the Cortes represents Havanna, the capital of the West Indies. He may help to keep up cordial relations between Senor Sagasta and the advanced Liberals. The Cabinet will follow the same policy as its predecessor, trying to maintain harmony between the Right Centre and the Democrats. The new Ministers took the oaths of office at the Palace on Sunday.

EAST AFRICAN DRUGS.

OF curative drugs, the East African manifests but little knowledge. Near Lake Ugombo, a small wild aloe, when the green skin has been peeled of, forms an ice-cold and healing application to burns; and in the neighbourhood of Dar-es-Salaam, a highly aromatic plant, with hairy purple stalks, called arcazamadi, is reputed a good native cure for pains in the stomach. The Somalis occasionally eat the local variety of dragon's blood, a resin of acidulous flavour obtained from the *molin* tree (Draccena schizantha). Between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam occurs a creeper with bean-like hairy, S-shaped pods having severe stinging powers; it is about four inches long, of yellowish brown colour, and is called upupu. The pain yields to cowdung and wood ashes. In the same region, a broad-bladed grass, called mwanga mwitu, enjoys some fame as a styptic.

Arrow-poisons come much more prominently within the rangeof native study, and most tribes use some description of vegetable poison for anointing their spears and arrows. The most important is a species of Strophanthus, either S. hispidus or S. Kombe, which will probably prove to be the sole source of this class of poison used on the eastern coast, from Zanzibar to Somali-laud, and even far into the interior. The plant is a runner, bearing large, rough-ribbed leaves, arranged in clusters of three or four together. Each shoot consists of three branches, of which one bears the seed and the other two the leaves. The flower is yellow, with curiously tailed petals. The seed has the form of a huge military frog-button, with lobes nine inches long, and is the direct source of the poison. This, according to St. Vincent Erskine, is called *wintsuli* in Gaza or Southern Mozambique, and is so energetic that men wounded by arrows in the fleshy part of the leg have been known to die within three hours, and with small bucks the poison takes effect before they can run out of sight. He likens the active principle to strychnine. These facts quite accord with the description given by R. W. Felkin and A. W. Gerrard (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 9, 1881,p. 833) of the poison used by the Wanika and Wakamba tribes, West of Mombasa, except that several roots are supposed to contribute to the deadly effect. These authors mention an antidote composed of sundry roots reduced to charcoal, which, however, proved a failure on trial. Careful investigation of the umtaili reveals the fact that it is a powerful cardiac poison, as powerful as digitalin, and more powerful than veratria, when injected under the skin. But it causes only nausea, vomiting, and some weakness when taken by the mouth. The flesh of animals killed by this poison is eaten by the blacks without ill effects. Probably identical with this is the "poison tree," from the roots of which the natives of Somaliland extract a black and pitchy substance for poisoning their arrows. Perhaps, also, the pitch-like poison obtained from the boiled-down bark of a tree used on the Rufiji river for application to arrows, lances, and even bullets; and the *mtawi*, or poisonous decoction of the bark of a tree, employed in the trial by ordeal of the natives of the Nyassa and Zambesi valley, is the same article under another guise.

Indulgence in narcotics appears to be confined to tobacco, which is very commonly grown under cultivation. It is a special product of the Hindi district, whence considerable quantities of the sun-dried leaf, beaten into little round flat cakes about two inches in diameter, are sent down to Pangani for export. The tobacco is coarse and strong, but of fairly good flavour. The Kiswahili use water pipes (kiko), made of gourds of various shapes. They swallow the fumes in smoking, and seem to enjoy the paroxysm of coughing which results.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

	1886.		1886.
Friday ...	... 12th Nov.	Friday ...	... 3rd Dec.
,, ...	... 19th ,,	,, ...	... 10th ,,
,, ...	... 26th ,,	,, ...	... 17th ,,
,, ...	...	,, ...	... 24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

Via BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	... 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.	... 1½ ,,

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*

MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows :—

1886.		1886.
Friday ... 12th Nov.	Friday ...	10th Dec.
,, ... 26th ,,	,, ...	24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies 8 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Great Revenue Station Post Offices.
†For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	6 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	6 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Konkan, i.e., Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	...
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-15	...

*Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

†Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	6
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	0
Sirloin, per lb.	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0
MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.	
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0	0 2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0 2 6	0 1	6
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2	3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2	0
Head, each	0 3 0	...	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1	0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3	0
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece ...	0 12	0	
Fore do. do. do. ...	0 9	0	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6	0	
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece ...	1 0	0	
Fore do do. per piece ...	0 12	0	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7	0	
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8	0	
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2	0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4	6	
Bacon, per lb	0 4	6	
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8	0	
Do. Lard, per lb.	0 6	0	
Pork, salt, English, per lb	0 12	0	
Do. fresh, per lb.	0 4	0	
Do. salt, country, per lb.	0 4	6	
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12	0	
POULTRY—			
Geese, each	4 0	0	
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0	0	
Do. Hens, each	3 0	0	
Ducks, large, each	1 0	0	
Do. middling, each	0 12	0	
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 12	0	
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1 8	0	
Do. do. middling, each	1 0	0	
Chickens, large, each	0 7	0	
Do. small, each	0 4	0	
Eggs, each	0 0	5	
Peacocks, each	2 0	0	
Pigeons, per pair	1 0	0	
Do. young, per pair	0 10	0	
Rabbits, each	1 8	0	
Ducks, wild, each	0 12	0	
Doves, per pair	0 7	0	
Snipe, per pair	0 8	0	
Calloo	0 6	0	
Teal, per pair	0 7	0	
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2	6	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2	0	
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1	6	
Jagree, per maund	2 8	0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 0	0	
Cheese do. per tin	0 12	0	
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4	0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2	6	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1	6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1	6	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1	3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1	6	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12	0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12	0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8	0	
Sago, per seer	0 1	3	
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0 1	0	
Lime, per seer	0 1	3	
Mixed, per seer	0 0	9	
Papads, large, per seer	0 1	3	
Do. small, per seer	0 1	3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0	9	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0	8	
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1	3	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6	6	
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 2	0	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12	0	
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1	3	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1	6	
Do. brown, each	0 2	0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1	3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1	0	
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0 1	6	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1	0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5	0	
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2	6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4	0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0 0	8	
Bajri Do. per lb.	0 0	7	

	Rs.	a.	p.
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	12	0
Babool, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	8
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	8
Aiue, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	8
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	3	2
Kurmell, per candy	5	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0	8	0
Do. do. medium	0	5	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	2	0
Do. black, large per pair	0	12	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	7	0
Surmaye, large, each	0	14	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Bonie, large, per dozen	2	0	0
Bhing, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	6
Jiptee, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	6
Lobsters, each	0	2	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Cooity (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	6	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4

NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

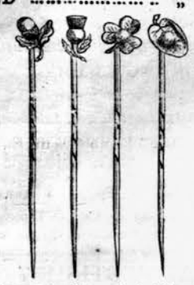
A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

INDIA .....by the Lotus.
ENGLAND .... „ Oak.
SCOTLAND ..... „ Thistle.
IRELAND ..... „ Shamrock.

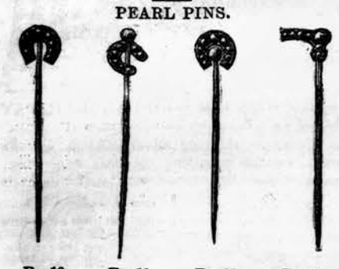


These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins „ 12 „
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

PEARL PINS.

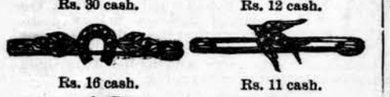


Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

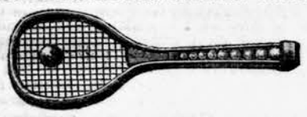
Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.



Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.

Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH.



A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

SPORTING DESIGNS.

NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH,, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
October 8, 1886.

OUR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

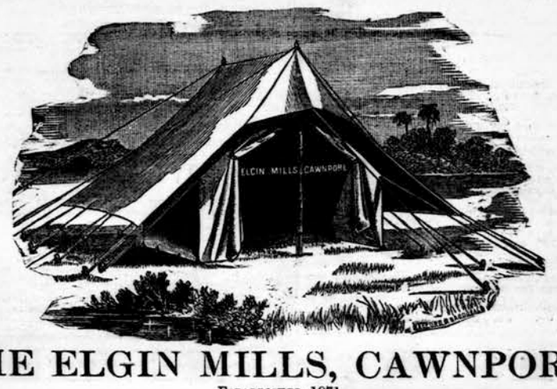
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.
Contractors to Government for the supply of Blankets for Troops,
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

BROWN ARMY and FOLLOWERS' BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS for Camp use, DANDY RUGS, SCARLET BLANKETS, HORSE CLOTHING and HORSE BLANKETS, COOLIE and ICE BLANKETS, KHAKHI and BLUE MILITARY SERGES, WOOLLEN TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS and SERGES for SERVANTS' CLOTHING, SUPERIOR CHECKED SERGES, and GREATCOAT CLOTHS for the Army and Police, BLANKETING FOR INDIGO STRAINING.

NEW FAST YARN-DYED KHAKHI DRILLS

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Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380 0
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Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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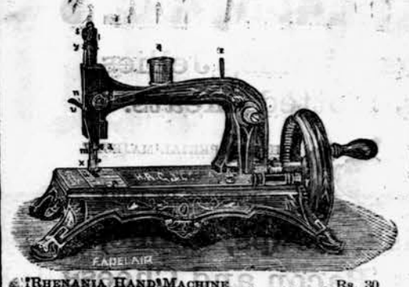

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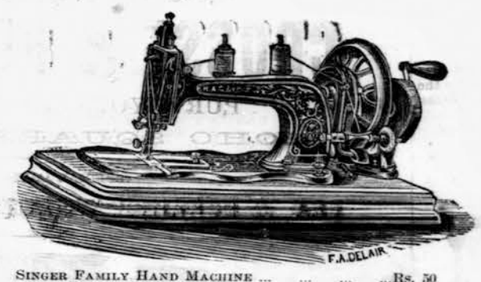

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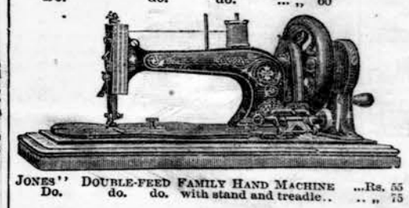

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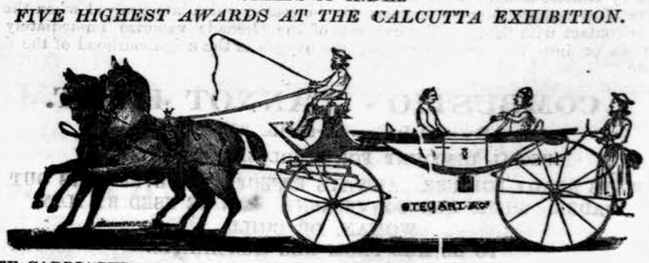

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